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VOL. VII NO. 52 TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1982 RABI UL-AWAL 24, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## Japan studies action over strafing of ship

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Agencies) — Japan will take the necessary steps over the strafing of one of its tankers by Philippine planes after piecing together the facts, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kichiro Miyazawa said here Monday.

At a hastily-arranged press conference, the government spokesman said the Manila government has informed Japan through diplomatic channels that its air force planes fired on a Japanese tanker off the southern Philippines Friday because it was suspected of ferrying rebel arms. Miyazawa said the Tokyo government will study how to cope with the situation after questioning the crew of the 5,307-ton chemical tanker *Hegg*.

Miyazawa noted there were considerable differences in the Philippine government's and chemical tanker *Hegg*'s description of events leading up to the aerial attack off the southern Philippine island of Mindanao which wounded a South Korean cook. Miyazawa was commenting on the Philippine government's statement Monday that two air force T-28 fighters strafed the 5,307-ton chemical tanker after firing warning shots because the tanker, allegedly suspected of carrying arms to anti-government rebels, ignored orders to stop. Government officials said they will question Hideo Takakuwa, 51, skipper of *The Hegg*, about the incident when the tanker calls at Naha in southern Japan, Thursday and will then ask Manila for further clarification.

*The Hegg* is owned by Kitanihon Oil Steamship Co. of Japan. The owners were reported to have said that *The Hegg* had flown a Rising Sun flag in the stern before it was attacked and also hoisted a Rising Sun flag on the mast after the fighters fired the first warning shots.

President Chikazo Suzuki of Kitanihon company in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, strongly denied the Philippine explanation, saying "The captain reported that the Philippine planes suddenly strafed the tanker just after firing warning shots, without giving the tanker orders to halt." He also denied the allegation that *The Hegg* was suspected of transporting arms to anti-government rebels, saying, "Can you imagine a tanker carrying arms?"

Earlier, in Manila, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo admitted Monday Philippine Air Force planes strafed the Japanese tanker *Hegg* because it was suspected of carrying arms to anti-government fighters.

Romulo, in a press statement, said the strafing was carried out as a "legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity." He said the attack was made only after the ship refused to heed warnings to stop and initiated evasive maneuvers. The chemical tanker suffered seven holes in its hull.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Deputy

Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes officially informed Japanese Ambassador Hideo Tanaka of the Philippine side of the incident during a meeting at the ministry Monday. Earlier, the embassy had asked the ministry for information about the incident.

Romulo said the incident could have been avoided if the skipper of the tanker "had stopped his vessel when instructed to do so first by Philippine Navy units and then by Philippine Air Force elements." Previously, Romulo said, Philippine military authorities had received intelligence reports that a cargo vessel would attempt to land rebels and assorted war materials at the remote southern island of Sarangani, off Mindanao, where government forces are fighting Muslim rebels.

The authorities "were therefore closely monitoring sea traffic in the area," Romulo added. He said *The Hegg* was fired at because it was suspected of carrying rebels and some \$10 million worth of arms and explosives.

Romulo, who received a report on the incident from the defense ministry, said a Philippine Navy ship initially ordered *The Hegg* to stop by signal lights at dawn Friday while the tanker was sailing at 12 knots off the Davao Del Sur Coast within Philippine territorial limits.

Instead of stopping, Romulo said, the vessel increased its speed and initiated evasive maneuvers, forcing the navy vessel to fire warning shots across the bow. Romulo said *The Hegg* further increased speed until Philippine aircraft had to be called in — after noon — in order to intercept the vessel.

Romulo claimed air force planes flew low over *The Hegg* in trail formation signalling it to stop but the order was ignored. Further warning shots were fired across the bow with still no response from the vessel, forcing the planes to fire low caliber weapons at the vessel's hull "with the sole purpose of disabling it," Romulo said.

"Under the rules of international law, it is obvious that the 'Japanese' vessel was at fault," Romulo claimed.

Romulo said *The Hegg* failed to follow the generally-accepted laws of the sea in cases where the coastal state, having jurisdiction over the waters in which a vessel is sailing, challenge such a boat and order it to stop. It took evasive action despite repeated warnings and was neither flying its flag nor did it hoist its colors when challenged well within Philippine territorial waters," Romulo claimed.

Romulo's statement was the first Philippine reaction to the incident. It came three days after the news first broke in Japan. Although the planes were not identified at the time, press reports from Japan said that Philippine T-28D fighter aircraft were involved.

## Walesa said losing key role

BONN, Jan. 18 (AFP) — Lech Walesa, head of the independent union Solidarity, has been "overtaken by events" and is no longer a key figure on the Polish scene, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in interview released here.

In the interview that will appear Thursday in the West German weekly *Stern*, Rakowski said that Walesa, currently detained in a villa outside Warsaw, "loses a sense of reality easily." "He is a great speaker but it is difficult to get from him a clear and constructive response on no matter what great political problem," said the vice premier, who played

a leading role in negotiating with Solidarity before the state of siege was declared last month.

Asked if Walesa was no longer considered a negotiating partner by the Warsaw authorities, Rakowski said: "I would not express it so categorically." But he added that Walesa "is nothing great without advisers" from the labor federation. It was Walesa's advisers that sought to turn Solidarity into an opposition party, he said.

Rakowski said that although Walesa's liberty is currently limited, he enjoys "the comforts of civilization" such as television, radio and newspapers.

## Coffee addicts spirits soar anew

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP) — Coffee drinkers, take heart: a Japanese pathologist who earlier said caffeine is a carcinogen has reversed his findings.

Dr. Shozo Takayama Monday said he erred during his 1974-76 experiments with rats fed various amounts of caffeine. The 300 rats were divided into three groups, but 60 percent of the rats who drank pure water caught colds which developed into pneumonia and died. The pneumonia

epidemic altered the longevity of the group. At that time, Takayama made statements that caffeine was a carcinogen. He said Monday that after realizing his mistake, he performed the same two-year experiment again, beginning in 1979.

One-third of the rats drank pure water, one-third drank water with a 0.10 percent caffeine solution, and one-third drank a 0.20 percent caffeine solution, Takayama, 53, said.



SLIETH-RIDING COUPLES: Shown here during a traditional sleigh-ride are three of 15 couples who harnessed up their horses and took a ride over the weekend through the snow covered upper part of the eastern Swiss valley of Engadine. Sleigh-riding is an old custom which is now becoming popular among Swiss couples.

### In by-elections

## French leftist apathy helped rightists win

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AFP) — The opposition Gaullist and Giscardian wins in Sunday's four parliamentary by-elections, taking three seats away from the ruling Socialists and conserving one, was largely due to a demobilization in leftist ranks, observers here said Monday.

The factors stand out in an analysis of the leftist demobilization: A failure to turn out to vote as did opposition supporters, and the decision by the Communists not to present candidates — ostensibly to support their Socialist partners.

The elections were seen as the first real test for the left-wing government and the right won all four seats in a single of voting, whereas it usually takes two rounds for a victor to emerge with over 50 percent of the votes.

As a whole, the poor leftist showing was due perhaps to the fact that the result would not significantly alter the strength of the Socialist-Communist coalition in parliament following last June's landslide victory for the left.

The coalition still holds firm control with 284 Socialist seats and 44 Communist against 90 Gaullist and 63 Giscardian seats. Ten seats are held by MP's affiliated with the main parties.

But observers said the decision hurt the Socialists and might have been part of a deliberate move to remind them that they could not have won their landslide victory last June without Communist backing in the runoff elections.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre admitted "this is a success for the opposition." But he and the Socialist Party leader Jean Popere pointed out that the elections took place in constituencies which were historic bastions of the right temporarily carried away by the Socialist wave last year.

Satisfaction with the election results was running high in opposition ranks. Former Gaullist Premier Jacques Chirac said that they showed the French people "did

not need more than eight months to understand that the Socialist-Communist government was leading them down a bad path."

Former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said "this is only the beginning, but the final result is certain: France will regain the path to progress in freedom."

Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre said "each day that passes will bring the people new reasons to believe that the politics of the present regime will not help our country to face the future."

In a related incident, French Economics Minister Jacques Delors told the Paris Stock Exchange (Bourse) authorities to suspend trading in the stock of banks and companies due to be nationalized, a spokesman at the ministry said Monday.

The stock brokers association said later that trading in the stocks and bonds of the nationalized banks and corporations will be suspended through Jan. 20 and resume on Jan. 21.

The decision means that the government will now have to improve the amount of compensation to stockholders and will have to pay a dividend on the 1981 earnings.

Stock market observers said that even without Delors' order, trading would have been suspended automatically due to a massive inflow of buying orders.

The government is expected to announce the revised compensation terms at the end of the weekly cabinet meeting on Jan. 20.

The stocks affected by the suspension are those of the 36 banks due to come under state control and those of five industrial corporations — Thomson-Brandt, Saint Gobain, Rhone-Poulenc, CIE Generale D'Electricite (CGE) and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) — as well as those of the holding companies of two major investment groups — CIE Financiere De Paris et Des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and CIE Financiere de Suez.

monetary policies that have kept interest

rates high. Currency dealers said that high U.S. interest rates helped maintain the dollar's value against other major currencies in European trading Monday.

The dollar opened higher in Europe following a strong close in New York Friday.

The British pound edged down to \$1.8665 from Friday's \$1.80p. Other Monday dollar rates compared with late Friday:

2.3130 West German marks, up from 2.3030; 1.8590 Swiss francs, up from 1.8545; 5.8728 French francs, up from 5.8450; 2.5435 Dutch guilders, up from 2.5218; 1,240.75 Italian lire, up from 1,231.25; 1.1959 Canadian dollars, up from 1.1921.

In Tokyo, where trading ends just as it begins in Europe, the dollar closed at 226.65 yen, up from Thursday's 224.65 yen. Tokyo markets were closed Friday for a national holiday.

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## Designed to boost economic ties

## Work begins on Bahrain causeway

MANAMA, Jan. 18 (AP) — Work has started on construction of the \$564-million causeway linking Bahrain and mainland Saudi Arabia, a project whose impact on the Gulf area has been likened to the introduction of the railway in the old West.

Sheikh Ibrahim ibn Abdullah Al-Khalifa, coordinator for the project, said Monday that a dirt road was being accumulated over Gulf waters to link Bahrain mainland with the island of Umm Nissan, presently three kilometers offshore.

The isle will be the beehive of the project, with a concrete factory, workers camps and executive offices to be set up there, said Sheikh Ibrahim. He added that half the distance has already been covered, despite strong currents in the area between the isle and the mainland, with the rest of the road

to be in place by next March.

The contract for the causeway was awarded last year to the Saudi-Dutch Company Bandar Ballast International, after five years of research and competition among various contractors. The causeway, with a target date of summer 1986, is said to be the largest of its type in the world. Saudi Arabia is financing the entire project.

The project will have far-reaching effects on the economic, political and social fabric of the Gulf region. Bahrain's status amid other Gulf states is that of a financier's Zurich and a tourist's Paris at the same time.

For Bahrain, the project is an economic bonanza, although not totally free of drawbacks. Scores of foreign firms with business in Saudi Arabia would relocate in Bahrain once the causeway is completed.

But the influx of foreigners in Bahrain has resulted in higher rents over the past six months, for instance. Whatever the side-effects, they are regarded here as a tax that must be paid for progress.

"The causeway will contribute to a tremendous boost in economic links between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, and with Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates as well," says Information Minister Tariq Al-Muayyed. "The role of the causeway will be similar to that of the railway in the old American West."

The 25-kilometer causeway is to link the west coast of Bahrain to the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

Across the bridge, Muayyed said, land shipments of goods will flow into Bahrain from the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Europe by way of Saudi Arabia. Some 26,000 cars and 2,600 trucks are expected to traverse the causeway daily.

## Aba Al-Khail to visit Austria

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail leaves for Vienna Tuesday on a three-day official visit to Austria.

He will hold talks with Austrian officials on improving economic ties between the two countries, besides calling on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and meeting with his Austrian counterpart Tuesday evening.

Before concluding official talks Thursday morning, Aba Al-Khail will pay a visit to industrial organizations in the country. He will be accompanied by Osama Faqih, under-secretary for international development cooperation and a few other ministry officials.

## Ministry requests new addresses of industries

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Jan. 18 — All industries licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Electricity should inform the ministry of their correct post box, telephone and telex numbers, according to Fehid Al-Sharief, assistant deputy minister, Monday.

The ministry is preparing to update its directory of Saudi industries, he said. Many of the listings in the present directory, published in 1980, are obsolete because they contain five-digit telephone numbers or the companies' old postal address. Few listings contain telex numbers.

Companies are asked to telex or write the ministry in Riyadh.

## Bids opened for Jeddah gardens project

By Maher Abbass  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 18 — The tenders for Jeddah's public gardens project were examined by a municipal committee Monday. Bids for the SR650 million project were presented by several contracting companies for execution during the next two years.

Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi held a meeting Sunday with officials of the municipality's planning and reforestation departments with whom he discussed the gardens locations throughout the city.

Farsi told Arab News that preserving the Islamic character and the style of an Arab city will be one of the conditions in designing public gardens. Ten leading international companies in this field will be summoned of which one or two will be selected to supervise the project, which will be watered through a modern network, he added.

Meanwhile, Farsi inspected Sunday morning the municipality's new construction projects at the southern Corniche area which include a flyover linking the area to Jeddah Islamic Port. The projects, which also comprise another flyover, will cost SR400 million.

The municipality will create a number of lagoons and islands at the Corniche beyond the desalination plant, he said. A network of support roads is to be developed to help ease traffic in the area.

Meanwhile, the Arabian Cleaning Management began its activities in Jeddah Sunday at the Corniche area. The company has been commissioned the cleaning of the city for five



Muhammad Said Farsi

years on a SR1 billion contract. The contract also calls for maintenance and the collection of data on asphalted and non-asphalted roads, population, buildings and construction surveys to present the municipality with an up-to-date picture of the city, its needs and problems.

The mayor has decided that the cleaning company will be given the municipal cleaning equipment and machinery once it is in full operation.

Farsi also preparing a study on a main road network that leads from north of King Abdul Aziz International Airport up to the port linking all new districts in the city.

## Talal to chair AGFUND meeting

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — Prince Talal ibn Abdul Aziz, UNICEF's special envoy and president of the Arab Gulf program for supporting U.N. Development organizations (AGFUND), left Monday for Bahrain. He will preside over the program board's meet-

ing which opens in Manama Tuesday.

The board will focus on means of supporting and realizing the program's objectives. The board includes Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Tuesday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:36	5:42	5:14	5:04	5:28	6:02
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:31	12:32	12:04	11:50	12:15	12:44
Asr (Afternoon)	3:40	3:37	3:08	2:52	3:16	3:43
Maghrib (Sunset)	6:03	5:58	5:29	5:13	5:38	6:03
Isha (Night)	7:33	7:28	6:59	6:43	7:08	7:33

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## Nepal to seek greater trade

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPP) — A Nepalese delegation headed by undersecretary of the commerce ministry, Shankarmala, will be arriving here Friday for talks with officials of the chambers of commerce and industry and businessmen. The talks will concentrate on means of boosting trade and economic cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Nepal.

The team also will discuss prospects of supplying the Kingdom's market with Nepal's food products.

## Road seminar planned

JEDDAH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — The Communications Ministry will hold a seminar on road maintenance and traffic safety at the Nova Park Hotel here Tuesday. It will be attended by officials of the Traffic Department and the ministry's Roads Department, in addition to Swedish experts. It will discuss the best ways for road maintenance and consider proposals for maintenance and safety.

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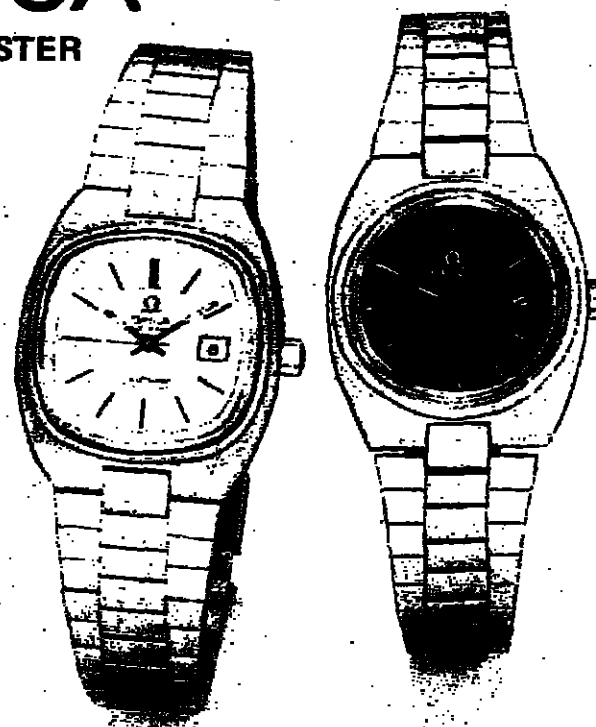
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SAN PEDRO	109W	13-2-82	—
LONG BEACH	146E	12-2-82	22-2-82

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## Sultan affirms arms diversification policy

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has reaffirmed that the Kingdom continues in its policy of diversification of the arms sources, with a view to reinforcing its military capability for the defense of the land and confrontation of challenges.

He commended the pilots and technicians of the armed forces in general and the air force in particular for successfully manning the sophisticated planes and being able to grasp the technology of weapons.

In an interview published in *Okaz* Monday,

### Riyadh awards SR158m works

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — Riyadh's Water and Sewage Department awarded Monday two sewage contracts at a total value of SR158 million. The award was approved during a meeting Monday under its chairman, Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

The first, a SR116.6 million contract, provides for implementing the sewage network for the first and second phases of Ulaya in three years. The second, worth SR41.5 million, calls for executing sewage networks for some parts of the capital within two years.

### School timing adjustment ordered

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (SPA) — All schools in the Kingdom will start 8 a.m. until the end of the first half of the current academic year, it was announced here Monday.

According to instructions issued by Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuraif, all educational zones will renew the timing of schools' opening at the beginning of the second half of the year, in accordance with the sunrise as it suits them.

Prince Sultan was asked whether the F-15 squadron, which has now arrived in the Kingdom fulfilled its requirements from the United States. He said that "We are continuously pursuing a policy of diversification of arms sources in conformity with our needs, the extent of our mastery of these arms and the security of the country's interest".

The minister said that presently there is no plane more sophisticated than the F-15s, but the state is pursuing its policy of reinforcing its land and air forces with the most modern technological means. He added that "with developed weapons in the field of air defense, the Kingdom will be the first to secure the sophisticated arms in accordance with its needs." "Of course, we do not buy arms for the warehouses nor do we try to obtain them for a show. The Kingdom buys them only for self-defense," he said.

Asked about Saudi Arabian youth's capability of manning and maintaining the sophisticated arms, Prince Sultan reiterated that the aircraft were brought to the Kingdom by Saudi pilots. He said the program for training Saudi pilots began more than half a year ago, and "we shall continue our policy for producing national pilots and technicians to man fighter planes and the AWACS aircraft".

The ministerial instructions stressed the need to meticulously observe the timings of classes, leisure, prayer and other activities.



INTERNAL FIXATION: A group of orthopedic specialists performing an operation on patient with a fractured arm at the New Jeddah Clinic Monday. The doctors led by a Swiss surgeon inserted stainless steel rod and secured it with ordinary steel bolts heralding the introduction of this kind of treatment in the country. Arab News photo by Giovanni Pascale.

### For talks with Yamani

## Canadian minister to pay visit

By Suresh Shah

Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 18 — Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde is due to come here Jan. 25 to discuss energy and other issues of mutual interest, according to Canadian Ambassador Jacques Roy Tuesday.

During his three-day visit the minister is expected to meet Minister of Petroleum and Minerals Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and visit Aramco.

Roy said that Lalonde, appointed as minister of energy in March 1980, is responsible for Canada's national energy program for self-sufficient in all sources of energy by 1990.

Canada is a net exporter of energy with the exception of oil. It exports gas and electricity to the United States. "In the case of oil, we import 30 percent of our requirements with Saudi Arabia supplying 40 percent of the imports," the ambassador said. Oil imports from the Kingdom amounted 2.45 billion Canadian dollars, he added.

Canadian exports to Saudi Arabia during 1978 amounted to 234 million Canadian dollars rising to 251 million in 1979, 310 million in 1980 and 400 million last year, he added. Roy said the major items of exports from Canada in 1980 included cars for 122 million dollars, wood for 20 million dollars; cables for 18 million dollars and prefabricated houses for 17 million dollars.

### Swiss lead operation

## Steel rods, bolts fix bones

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 18 — Two Swiss orthopedic surgeons have performed several operations here and in Riyadh to repair fractured bones by inserting steel rods and securing them in the body with bolts.

The relatively new system was first developed by the Swiss A.O. Institute which departed from traditional surgery and the use of plaster of Paris by connecting the two sides of a broken bone with a steel rod which may take various shapes, depending on the fracture and gravity of the injury.

They were invited here by Dr. Hamed Mutabagani, director of the New Jeddah Clinic to demonstrate to fellow doctors and perform a few operations which were later filmed and shown on video cassettes to interested bone specialists in the Kingdom. One of Dr. Mutabagani's colleagues, Dr. Farouk Al-Borj had also taken a course in internal fixation techniques at the Swiss institute. Dr. Borj helped Prof. Dr. Hans Willegger, president of A.O. International, as he performed an operation on the arm of a young man Monday. Other doctors watched

a live film of the operation in the adjoining room.

Prof. Dr. Reinhold Ganz, director of the orthopedic university clinic in Berne, said the technique which tackles both minor and major fractures, from thigh bones to finger bones, has several advantages over the traditional methods of bone surgery. After the fixation surgery, the patients do not usually complain of stiff joints, they can mobilize their extremities-limbs soon after the operation even if it entailed several repairs at once. This may happen in the event of a fall from a height, a car accident or similarly grave situations. The technique also cuts down the cost by reducing the patients' hospitalization period and therefore, the hospital's bill.

The rod and bolts may remain in the body for up to two years depending on the gravity of the injury, according to Dr. Ganz. He said the body does not reject these foreign elements because they are completely neutral although made of ordinary stainless steel.

Dr. Mutabagani said his hospital is adequately staffed and equipped to carry out such operations. "We have similar preparations to those in Switzerland," he said.

## Kingdom gives Morocco \$10m

RABAT, Jan. 18 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia Monday gave \$10 million to Morocco as a contribution toward the cost of the Mediterranean Games which are to be organized here. The amount represents the Kingdom's share as agreed upon by all Arab states.

The presentation was made by Prince Faisal ibn Fahd, general president of Youth Welfare and chairman of Arab Federation for Athletic Games, to Abdul Latif Al-Samlali, state official for youth and sports. Prince Faisal said it was a matter of pride for the Arab nation to see such an important

game held in Morocco.

Referring to bilateral relations, the prince said they are "excellent" and are not measured by material assistance. He added that his department and the Saudi Olympic Committee was prepared to give any moral or cultural assistance Morocco needed for the games.

Meanwhile, Samlali expressed gratitude for Saudi Arabia's continuous help and said that the present amount will provide an impetus for a sincere effort to overcome hardships faced by Arab youth and to create a better future for the nation.

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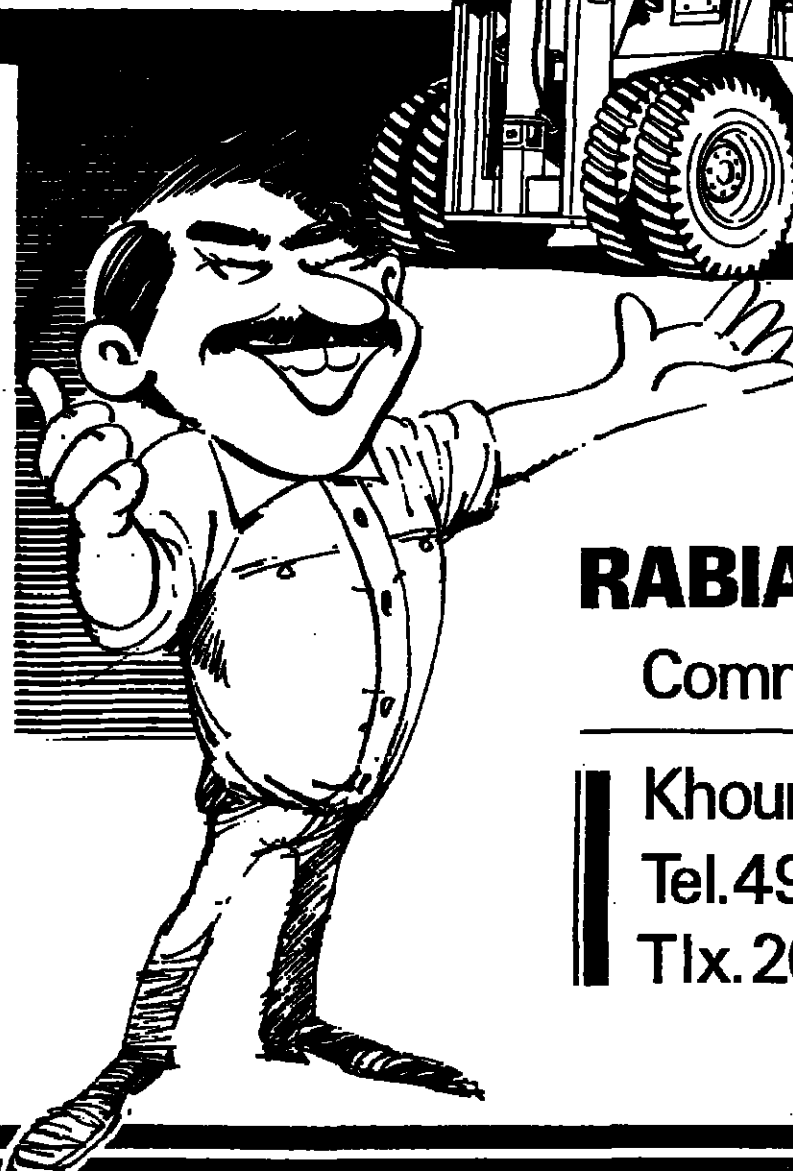
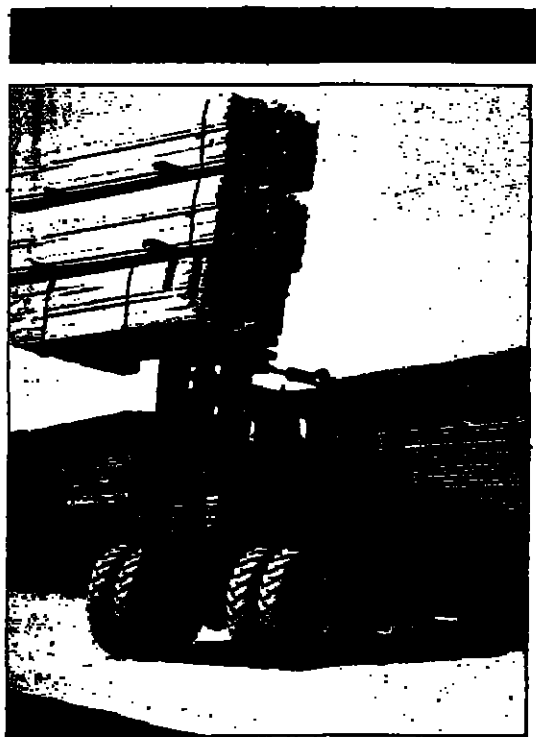
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## 'I am not worried about the future'

## Arafat ready to talk M.E. peace with U.S.

By Grace Halsell  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasser Arafat has said he was ready to speak directly with the Americans about peace in the Middle East.

In an exclusive interview with *Arab News*, Arafat disclosed that he had received an invitation from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, and that he was "accepting" their invitation to go there. However, Arafat did not elaborate on how he could secure a visa. During his 1974 visit to America, he spoke to the United Nations General Assembly. Arafat stayed in a specified radius of the U.N. and thus no U.S. visa was necessary. Following is the text of the interview conducted in Arafat's PLO offices in Beirut recently.

Question: While the United States government has a policy not to talk to the PLO, the United States government has, I believe, often approached you, with requests. Did the American government ask your help in protecting United States Embassy people in Beirut?

Arafat: During the Lebanese war, yes. Not only that, but in response to another official request from the American administration, we helped in the evacuation of the civilians, there are a lot of civilians, hundreds, thousands.

Q. Who in the administration would ask you? Arafat: We had an official request. And also we received a letter, thanking me — the PLO — for this help.

Q. And who signed the letter?

Arafat: I don't know who signed the letter, but I received it through the Egyptian government.

Q. And the American government asked your help in Iran, with the hostages?

Arafat: Yes, we helped, with the first thirteen.

Q. Do you know who in the administration asked your help?

Arafat: I don't know. It was indirect. And besides, from my point of view, we acted only from a humanitarian aspect.

Q. Could you say there have been direct contacts?

Arafat: Not direct. I would like for there to be direct contacts. You can tell them I am ready to share — or I am ready to send Hatem (Dr. Hatem Hussani), to visit Mr. Reagan.

Q. Has there been any discussion of your returning to the United Nations?

Arafat: I haven't any plan to go there. But don't forget that I went last year to the Lisbon conference, which in my opinion is as important as my speech at the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. That was a political speech, but the second one was a review of our revolution.

Q. Have you been back to Jerusalem? I heard you had been back three times.

Arafat: Yes, after the occupation you mean. Yes, twice. Not three times.

Q. Father Ibrahim Ayyad (a Palestinian priest) said you were at one time under his command, in the militia.

Arafat: Yes in 1948. He is one of our old, famous leaders. He had some troubles also after the assassination of King Abdullah. They accused him of taking part in the assassination of King Abdullah, the grandfather of King Hussein, in 1952.

Q. Then you went to Cairo to study engineering?

Arafat: No, I was in Cairo before that because my father was living in Cairo. In 1947-48, I returned to Palestine by myself to join in the resistance against the British troops and against the Zionist movement. I served also under the command of a well-known leader, Abdullah Hussani. He is one of our famous and important national leaders. In 1947-48, he was the head of all the Palestinian national resistance. He was assassinated by the Israelis in a battle near Jerusalem. We have had many heroes, many martyrs. Why do we call Palestine the *terra sancta*? It is the land of heroes, of martyrs, and of messengers. All messengers (of the three faiths) were either born in or are connected with Palestine. This is why Christians, Jews, and Muslims consider Palestine the holy land.

Q. Would you say religion has played an important role in your life?

Arafat: Yes. You cannot separate religion and nationalism. To be a good patriot, you also have to be good, religiously. The Palestinians are facing this huge power. And we are each day expecting new aggression. We do not know when it will happen, when it starts.

Q. In America, you often hear that the Israelis are protecting the Christians in South Lebanon.

Arafat: What a big lie. At least one third of the south are Christians. We have a very good relationship with them. We are proud of this relation.

Q. And it is important for you to know that our graveyard for our martyrs is the only graveyard in this area in which the Muslims and the Christians can be buried together. That is very important. It never happened before. Except here, in the Palestine revolution.

Q. Americans don't know that.

Arafat: Yes, they are not allowed to know that. They have not the freedom to know.

Q. One of the things that impresses me about you and your people is that you always make the difference between the Jew and the Zionist.

Arafat: Definitely! Judaism is a part of our heritage. Islam is a part of our heritage. Christianity is a part of our heritage. I am from Palestine. I am not like Begin the terrorist who comes from Poland.

Q. I heard one of the doctors at Rashideyeh refugee (Palestinian camp) was a Swedish Jew?

Arafat: Yes, yes. We have many examples. One of my assistants in this bureau is a Jew. And his uncle is still in Israel. But he is one of my assistants. He was in prison for 10 years in Israel. Many Jews are now in prison, because they are participating in our revolution, in our resistance against this Israeli military junta. One of them is the son of a Labor Party member. Because of his opposing Israeli aggression, he was sentenced by the Israelis to 26 years.

Q. Do you feel that one day the Arab Jews, realizing that they are discriminated against, will join you?

Arafat: I am not speaking about Arab Jews only. I am speaking about Jews. We have many of them participating in our resistance, in our struggle, by different means — some are political relations, some are social relations.

Q. Does the fact that you always differentiate between the Jew and Zionist account for your having such good relations with Chancellor



Yasser Arafat

Kreisky of Austria, for example?

Arafat: Yes, Kreisky. And others. And even inside Israel, we have good relations with many groups — inside Israel.

Q. Have you met with many people from there?

Arafat: Yes, the last time we met was in Rome. They were some members in the Knesset (parliament). Also, Felicia Langer (Israeli attorney, pro-Palestinian).

Q. Did you meet Aynsly? (One of the leaders in the Israeli Peace Now movement).

Arafat: No, I didn't meet Aynsly. My colleagues met him. Aynsly and Mattisyahu Peled — and the others (in the peace movement).

Q. Most of the world now is recognizing the right of Palestinians?

Arafat: When I went to Tokyo, they were saying the PLO is the main representative for the Palestinian people. I asked them. Who is the second? And I asked them not to forget that I was coming to them and visiting Peking, the capital for one billion people. And they are recognizing the PLO. And treating us with full, diplomatic privileges.

Q. Which was the first major Western country to give you moral support?

Arafat: It was Austria. And afterward, Spain and later Portugal.

Q. You have been almost everywhere. I wonder if there are other places to go, now that you have been to Russia and China and Japan.

Arafat: I hope for the second time I will go to the USA — to Washington.

Q. Some people there have invited you?

Arafat: I have received some invitations. One from this church group in Georgia. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference).

Q. And did you accept?

Arafat: Yes. I am sorry the American administration has "a spoiled baby" in Israel. You see how Israel is treating the American president — in this arrogant, rude way. And from America, no protest at all! I am very astonished. And then America gives them Ziad Abu Ein a Palestinian student. Shame, shame on you! It is something unbelievable. "In God we trust." In God, you have to give them Ziad Abu Ein. This superpower has to respect its superiority — at least.

The Israeli Zionists are getting from the American administration three, four, five billion dollars. According to a George Ball article, every Israeli citizen is receiving from the American administration approximately

\$7.50 a day. There are the official grants, and the indirect aid. So much comes from untaxable donations by the Jews. Those who should pay taxes are not paying them, but giving the money to Israel — and taking the deduction, so other Americans must pay higher taxes. Every Israeli citizen, the small child to the old man, gets money from America. That figure of \$7.50 a day was calculated in 1977 and now it is more. It must be about \$10 a day to every Israeli citizen. Why work? They are depending on America, from the flour to the F-16.

In spite of this assistance, they do not allow the United States to place them as a partner in the American scheme. They are insisting on this help being apart from the American decision. And they have achieved it. This Israeli junta is very stupid. The history could be their greatest teacher, but it seems they do not want to learn from the history. In spite of that, we have continued to offer solutions. In 1969, we said we were ready to establish a state where Jews, Christians and Muslims can live together on an equal footing, but we have been rejected. In 1974, we said, okay, we are ready to establish our independent state on any part from which Israeli forces withdraw. And this has been rejected.

They are insisting on carrying on this empire, what they call their empirical dreams. Yet, first of all, it is not their power. It is imported power. It is American imported power. For how long will it continue? For 30 years more? Let it be 50 years more. The history of nations cannot be counted by a few years.

Along these lines, Professor (Hisham) Sharabi says: If Israel wants to negotiate peace, now is the time because he fears that no one will have your personal ability to speak for all of the groups within the PLO. You mentioned 30 or 50 years. Are there not other groups within the PLO who want to move faster?

Arafat: Maybe. We have democracy. It is my opinion (we will win — in time). We have to follow our political program. And we have to respect all views. Any theory, we have to respect it. It is one of our strengths in this democracy. Everyone can express his feelings, thoughts, his ideas.

... We are teaching small children how to fight, to exist, to survive. Because they are facing daily aggression. But, besides that, we did not teach them to hate. This is very important. It is not our civilization. We cannot deal with our children, with the force theory. We cannot say we are revolutionaries and deal with the force theory. In that case we would not be real revolutionaries from this Holy Land.

There is a big difference between carrying a gun to rule by force and a people carrying the gun, protecting thoughts and theories and civilized vision. For this we give our first thought, our best efforts. In the Zionists, you see the arrogance of power, the arrogance of force. Who stopped Arafat? The Pope! And our Peter, a Palestinian fisherman, went to Rome.

Without all this vision, you can't be a revolutionary. Because we have this vision, I am not worried about the future. Because this is not my dream. You will find it in the small babies. And when they sing the songs, you see it is their vision, it is a part of the new generation. It is a matter of time. We are in the current of history. In this current of history we will achieve our goals.

## Numeiri vows to continue economic austerity plan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 18 (AP) — President Jaafar Numeiri has vowed to continue Sudan's economic austerity program and further hike sugar prices despite student protests, the Sudan News Agency reported Monday.

The agency quoted Numeiri as telling government leaders and heads of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the only legal political party on Sunday, that he would not turn back on the program announced last November in part to secure credit from the International Monetary Fund.

"There will be a further increase in sugar prices in the coming 18 months, and wheat and flour prices also will be increased," Numeiri was quoted as saying.

A 62.5 percent increase in sugar prices on Jan. 1, coupled with an earlier devaluation of the Sudanese pound resulted in student demonstrations in Khartoum Jan. 3-7 and the

closure of the city's four universities and all public schools.

The protests then spread to provincial towns and cities, resulting in the closing of Gezira University and many regional schools. Sudanese officials announced one protestor was killed by police gunfire in Khartoum, and hospital sources confirmed three killed in on Madani, south of the capital.

Numeiri said he would resign and return to the army in a lower rank if his political leaders opposed his decisions. SUNA said. Now a general, Numeiri was a colonel in the army when he came to power on May 25, 1969.

Numeiri said he was considering reducing sugar imports from 450,000 tons annually to 300,000. Sudanese officials claim their country has the highest per capita consumption of sugar in the world. The Sudanese consume much sugar in the tea drunk throughout the day here.

## Kuwait tells Percy

## U.S. must foil Golan annexation

KUWAIT, Jan. 18 (AP) — Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah told Senator Charles Percy Monday that the U.S. must shoulder its responsibility in aborting Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, a foreign ministry spokesman announced.

The spokesman was talking to reporters following a meeting between Sheikh Sabah and Percy.

Earlier in the day the Illinois Republican, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, conferred with Kuwaiti Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

"Sheikh Sabah underscored during the meeting the responsibility of the superpowers in foiling the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Heights, particularly through the U.N. Security Council debate on the question," the spokesman said.

"Senator Percy reaffirmed his conviction that peace will not materialize in the Middle East without recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he added.

Official sources said that during the meeting with Sheikh Sabah Percy condemned Israel's annexation of the occupied Heights.

N. Yemen names new chief of staff

MANAMA, Bahrain Jan. 18 (AP) — Chief of staff of North Yemen's armed forces has been replaced in a military reshuffle that also involves some top administrative officers, the Gulf News Agency reported Monday.

According to a decree issued in Sanaa, the North Yemeni capital, and distributed here by the news agency, Brig. Gen. Abdul-Aziz Borati has been relieved of his position as chief of staff and replaced by Brig. Gen. Abdullah Hussein Busheiry.

No reason for the changes was given, and

no new position was mentioned for Borati. Then new chief of staff was formerly director of planning and organization at the North Yemen Army High Command.

North and South Yemen last week prepared constitution for a merger. For nearly two decades the two states on the southwestern tip of the Arabian Peninsula have been discussing such a merger.

Three other appointments were also announced. They involved deputy chief of staff for military, administrative and training.

## Qaddafi to discuss unity in Algeria

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (R) — The Libyan News Agency Jana reported that the Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi was Monday leaving for neighboring Algeria where he would discuss Arab unity. Jana gave no further details.

Libya and Algeria are grouped in the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front," which also includes Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier this month, Qaddafi proposed a union between Libya, Algeria and Syria. In September 1980 he proposed a merger with Syria, but talks have failed to produce any substantial steps.

There has been a series of inter-Arab consultations linked with moves to revive the Arab summit conference which was postponed in Morocco two months ago.

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## With 28 still in icy Columbia river

## 46 air crash victims recovered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Agencies) — Investigators have recovered the bodies of 46 of the 74 persons who died last Wednesday aboard a Boeing 737 jetliner when it slammed into a Washington bridge, it was reported here.

Four motorists also died in the crash, which occurred as many commuters were leaving their Washington jobs early because of a heavy snowstorm. The plane sheared off the roofs of cars and trucks before breaking apart and plunging into the Potomac River. Autopsies performed on the bodies of those recovered from the remains of the plane revealed that all but one of them died from the impact of the crash. One person who survived the impact on the 14th Street Bridge drowned in the river, investigators said Sunday.

That one person could be the unidentified man who handed a helicopter lifeline five times to others in the ice-clogged river, authorities said. When the helicopter came the sixth time, he had disappeared. Cold weather continued to hamper salvage operations Monday. Twenty-eight bodies remained under the surface, with U.S. Army and Coast Guard divers unable to reach them because the cold was freezing the lines to their oxygen tanks.

The low temperatures and howling wind — Washington registered a high of minus 12 degrees Celsius (plus 10F) Sunday, with winds of 40 kph per hour — also prevented investigators from finding the so-called black box. That device contains records of the instruments and last seconds of radio communication between the pilots and the controllers at Washington National Airport, where the plane took off minutes before the crash.

Only the left wing was recovered from the river Sunday. It was taken to an airport hangar, where it will be examined. But a special military helicopter equipped with experimental sonar Sunday located the fragments of the

aircraft that remain in the river. The plane, Air Florida flight 90 bound for Tampa, Florida, took off in heavy snow. It had been delayed for more than an hour by the storm, and was de-iced before takeoff.

But one of the survivors, himself a licensed pilot, said after the crash that the plane was not gaining enough altitude immediately after takeoff. He said it appeared that the jet was weighted down by ice. This theory has been neither confirmed nor denied by investigators.

Authorities, meanwhile, identified all but one of the 46 bodies pulled from the icy waters so far and said that 45 of the victims in the Boeing 737 died from the crash and not from drowning.

Dr. Brian Blackburne, chief deputy medical examiner for the district of Columbia, said the only victim recovered so far who died from drowning was identified as Arland D. Williams of Atlanta, Georgia.

There are 28 bodies, including two infants, still in the ice-covered Potomac River. The cold prevented any additional bodies from being recovered Sunday. And Navy Lt. Cmdr. Steven Eklaplane, who heads the salvage operation, raised the possibility that some may never be recovered.

"I don't know that we're going to get them all," he told reporters. "I will tell you one thing — we'll make every possible effort to locate every possible body."

For the first time Sunday, authorities used a helicopter with electronic detection devices to discover the location of some of the wreckage. The temperatures through most of Sunday caused machinery to freeze and recovery operations to be abandoned at mid-afternoon. "We accomplished little if anything today," said D.C. police chief Maurice Turner.

One diver had to be rescued himself when the valve allowing him to breathe underwater froze. Officials said he was unharmed but the

incident forced divers to switch to new equipment to continue any diving at all.

The National Transportation Safety Board task force, meanwhile, continued to look into other aspects of the crash. Maintenance records on the plane were being examined and individuals who saw the plane shortly after it took off from national airport continued to be interviewed.

## 3 Japanese killed in Brazil disaster

GUAIRA, Brazil, Jan. 18 (AFP) — The death toll in the collapse Sunday of a suspension bridge over the famed "Salto das Sete Quedas" falls could reach 40, rescue teams said Monday. Actual figures will probably not be known for several days, when the bodies reach calmer waters some 70 kms down the river.

Three Japanese tourists are known to have died — Yoshio Kobayashi and Emilia Masai Haray, who belong to Brazil's large Japanese community, and Setuo Haray. Another 37 members of the Japanese group miraculously jumped or climbed to safety, along with 13 other tourists.

Survivors said some 60 tourists were on the bridge overlooking about 4 kms of falls and rapids 30-40 meters high, when the disaster struck. One said "there was a loud bang... then everything collapsed." Another estimated "the bridge had to collapse one day" because of visitors' habit of clustering in the center and making it swing over the cascades.

As the victims clung to bridge remnants and snatched cables, the survivors said they could not prevent them falling to their death in the turbulent waters below.

## Election set in St. Lucia 50 feared dead, 300 hurt in Soviet center mishap

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Jan. 18 (R) — A week-long political crisis appeared to be resolved Monday after Prime Minister Winston Cenac resigned, paving the way for fresh general elections.

His announcement Sunday night followed a day of intense discussions among leaders of the Caribbean island's three political parties, churchmen and trade unionists. Since last Monday, there have been widespread calls for the resignation of Cenac's Labor government, accused of mishandling St. Lucia's affairs, particularly the economy.

Opposition leader Michael Pilgrim, 34, who received the support of eight of St. Lucia's 17 members of parliament to form an interim government, said new elections would be held within 90 days. A government bid to alter legislation concerning expenses paid to parliamentarians triggered a series of strikes that brought the tourist island to a virtual standstill.

Cenac agreed at the weekend to form a coalition government with opposition parties but the main opposition grouping, the United Workers' Party, initially objected to the idea.

The protest over the government's performance in handling St. Lucia's affairs resulted in a nation-wide shutdown, with businesses and airports closed, external communications disrupted and hundreds of workers, including civil servants, on strike. Some flights were apparently being allowed to land although there was no official confirmation of this.

The intervention of officials of the church brought the protesters and the government to the negotiating table to work out Sunday's agreement. But a joint committee of representatives of the private sector and trade unions formed during the protest have ordered businesses.

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Agencies) — Some 50 persons may have been killed and nearly 300 injured earlier this month in a mysterious accident at a Moscow research institute, several sources reported Monday.

The accident, which has not been officially confirmed or reported in the Soviet press, reportedly took place on Jan. 8 at a research center for industrial robot construction near the center of Moscow, close to a large machine tool factory.

Some sources said an explosion occurred in one of the institute's workshops, while others said part of the building's roof collapsed under a heavy load of snow. The sources agreed that 50 persons were killed and 300 injured in the accident. They said the army was called to help evacuate workers trapped under the debris.

Meanwhile, low staff morale, poor maintenance and a lack of cooperation from the police have all been blamed for a breakdown of bus and tram services in Soviet cities during a severe cold snap this month.

According to press reports from Kiev, Minsk and Moscow, thousands of commuters were left shivering in arctic winds when transport fleets were paralyzed by a sudden drop in temperatures. In Minsk, buses could not set out because their diesel fuel was frozen or the doors were frozen shut, the local party newspaper reported. Those that were still mobile could not go far because half the city's snow ploughs were out of action and many streets were blocked.

But the literary monthly *Moskva* (Moscow) revealed that problems in the Soviet capital went much deeper than inefficient preparation for the inevitable winter cold. In a rare insight into Soviet labor problems, it said staff of the Moscow tram and bus systems was inadequately paid and demoralized.

A chronic lack of depot space meant mechanics had to go out and repair vehicles in the snow. This was one reason the job was so unattractive that the maintenance staff was 40 percent under strength. Poor financial rewards and the added stresses of breakdowns and snow-blocked routes made work, as a driver unattractive too, and only one percent of all tram drivers remained in the job until retirement, the magazine said.

As well as urging city authorities to improve working conditions for transport, staff and to build new depots, it also called on the police to do more to improve the drivers' lot. It said they did nothing to warn buses and trams of hazards such as floods and vehicles often became stranded as a result.

## Marxist office attacked in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (AFP) — Unidentified persons hurled four bombs into the office of the Marxist Communist Party in Calcutta, capital of the Communist-ruled West Bengal state, last Sunday night, it was reported Monday.

Police said the lone party worker in the office at the time was injured, and window panes and furniture were damaged. The miscreants fled the scene, police said.

State Chief Minister Jyoti Basu said his government had information suggesting that workers of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party would resort to violence to frustrate the joint call by opposition trade unions for a general strike Tuesday. Basu stopped short of saying that Congress Party workers were responsible for the attack.

The explosion was the second bomb attack in Calcutta in recent days.

## U.S. probes deaths of divers

MANILA, Jan. 18 (AP) — Investigators sealed off the submarine *U.S.S. Grayback* Monday as they probed the deaths of five navy men caught in a water chamber that officials said failed to fill with oxygen as water drained out.

A sixth man escaped from drowning Sunday because his arm draped over a valve as he fell unconscious, keeping his face out of the water, said navy spokesman Fred Leeder at Subic Bay navy base, 80 kms northeast of Manila. The man was listed in good condition. The others — four enlisted men and an officer — slipped under the water and drowned, Leeder said.

He said identities of those involved would not be released until navy officers had personally notified their relatives of the accident. He said this could take one or two more days.

Investigators were to determine whether the chamber malfunctioned or there was human error, said Leeder. The accident occurred during a routine training exercise as the ship was submerged just outside Subic Bay, he said.

The ship was taken back to Subic immediately after the incident. Submarine activities are normally "held close and classified," Leeder said, adding that security

around the *Grayback* was being increased until the investigation is completed.

A "very comprehensive" investigation would be conducted of the incident, Leeder said, with reports submitted to the highest navy officials. Leeder said other crewmen monitoring the draining process detected problems when communication with the divers was cut off. A medical doctor was rushed into the chamber and found the five victims without vital signs, said an official statement released after the incident.

Leeder said it was only "a few minutes" before the chamber was opened to release the men, but he said there was some delay because water had to be drained out and pressure equalized before the door could be opened.

He said the six men had been wearing diving equipment but had removed their masks and breathing tubes when they collapsed into the water. "It was routine. They had all been through it several times before," he said.

The accident occurred just after midnight Saturday. Two of the men were from a special warfare team operating aboard the ship and the other three were from the Subic-based *Grayback's* crew, Leeder said.

## Italian abductors seek \$16m

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 18 (AP) — Bandits holding the kidnapped heir of a leading Italian family have demanded a record ransom of 20 billion lire (\$16 million), police sources reported Monday.

But Milan Judge Carmen Manfreda ordered a freeze on the bank accounts of the Monzino family to block payment of any ransom. The family founded Standa, Italy's largest chain store group. The method, also used by a Bergamo judge in the case of a kidnapped industrialist last week, is part of an effort to discourage kidnappings.

In many cases, however, families have secretly dealt with abductors and sold off properties to meet their demands. Franco Monzino, 20, a university student was ambushed and abducted outside his home in this north Italian city Dec. 4.

The biggest ransom ever reported paid to Italy's kidnapping rings was 6 billion lire (\$4.8 million) in 1974 for the release of the son of a steel industrialist from Brescia. Monzino was one of 39 kidnapping victims in 1981, ten of whom are still held captive.

## Thailand records fall in refugees

BANGKOK, Jan. 18 (AFP) — The number of Indochinese refugees in Thailand dropped last year for the first time since the huge influx three years ago, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) here has reported.

A UNHCR statement published Monday said that during 1981, the number of refugees here fell from 260,000 to 193,000, "showing an encouraging trend toward the beginning of the resolution of the problem." At the start of 1982, the report said, there were almost 233,000 Indochinese refugees in Asia. Of them, 153,000 are in Thailand, most of whom fled from Cambodia after the invasion by Vietnam in January 1979.

The report said that during 1981, some 8,500 refugees a month from Thailand were resettled in third countries, consistently more than the number of arrivals. In December, 2,694 refugees arrived in Thailand by land

and sea, and a total of 4,681 were resettled in third countries.

The report said that since 1975, a total of 570,000 refugees from Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos had sought asylum in Thailand. Of these, more than 377,000 had been resettled by the beginning of this year. Most went to the United States (257,000), France (56,500), Canada (22,800) and Australia (15,500).

The report also said that some 226,000 Cambodians who had settled along the volatile Thai-Cambodian border had returned voluntarily to their villages in Cambodia, where they received assistance under a scheme organized by the UNHCR and the authorities in Phnom Penh.

Between 1975 and 1981, UNHCR spent \$184 million here, of which \$103 million went for the benefit of some 170,000 Cambodians who flooded across the Thai frontier in 1979.

## BRIEFS

ATHENS (AFP) — A greek tanker blew up and caught fire Monday while unloading 134,000 tons of crude oil at Megara about 40 kms west of here, a merchant navy ministry source said. Reports said two persons were missing, believed dead, and six slightly injured. The blaze had been brought under control but the ship, the 68,441-ton *Marianna-7*, was towed out of port for safety, the sources said.

HONG KONG (AFP) — Another 2,000 persons lost their homes Monday in the third major shanty town fire since the beginning of this month. Fanned by a strong wind the three-hour blaze gutted tin and wooden huts over a wide area. A fireman and another person were injured. Close to 50,000 persons have been made homeless in similar fires over the past 27 months.

NIAMEY (AFP) — A three-member delegation from the Federation of Chinese Trade Unions arrived here Sunday for a visit of several days at the invitation of the Union of Workers' Unions of Niger. Chen Yongwen,


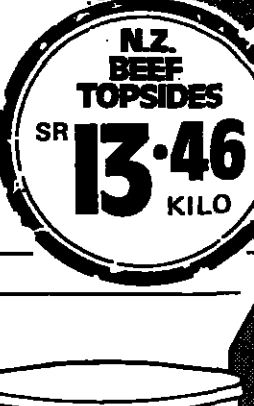

a member of the federation's secretariat who is leading the delegation, said that the visit was aimed at "strengthening relations that have existed for a long time between Chinese and Niger's unionists."

MANILA (AFP) — The 1982 Manila international film festival opened amid tight security Monday under a threat of sabotage by opponents of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Opposition groups have claimed in letters to the French, Canadian and West German embassies that explosives were "embedded in the walls and ceilings" of the newly completed International Film Center building here.


MIAMI (R) — Twenty-five Haitians who failed in an attempt to invade their homeland and overthrow the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier were brought back to Miami by the U.S. Coast Guard Sunday and placed in a federal detention center. Their self-proclaimed leader, Bernard Sansarico, has been charged with violation of the Neutrality Act, officials said.



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## Obote wooing opposition

By Trent O'Keefe

KAMPALA —

Thirty-five Ugandan detainees, including four members of parliament from the opposition Democratic Party, have been released from prison since President Milton Obote's New Year message two weeks ago calling for reconciliation and national unity. They were freed under a law that allows the president to pardon any prisoner of any charge.

One of the freed MPs is Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, who had been held in detention since February 1981, despite a court of appeal order for his release several months ago.

Kyesimira thanked the president but declined to leave the Democratic Party and join Obote's ruling Uganda People's Congress, unlike six other Democratic Party MPs, who crossed the floor of the House last week. The six, who praised Obote's call for reconciliation, were condemned by Dr. Paul Ssemogerere, president-general of the Democratic Party.

The changes of loyalty mean that Obote's UPC now has 80 seats in parliament, and the Democratic Party 45.

Although the capital, Kampala, has been relatively quiet lately, security is still a serious cause of concern in the countryside. Four thousand civilians are still sheltering at a Catholic mission about 35 miles north of Kampala after "anti-guerrilla operations" a month ago, during which 60 persons alleged to be sympathetic to anti-government forces were killed. Twenty were slashed to death with bayonets.

Many rural roads have been closed to traffic, with soldiers manning roadblocks every six or seven miles in some districts. The people at the mission say they have no intention of returning to their villages until they are sure all the soldiers have left.

In London, two of Uganda's former presidents, Godfrey Binaisa and Yusufu Lule, have announced the setting up of a "Ugandan People's Front" to group all forces opposed to Obote's "fascist dictatorship." They condemned the British government's plan to send military advisers to Uganda to help train troops. (ONS)

## Letter to the editor

Kahl's cartoons

Sir,  
I arrived in Saudi Arabia from India only three months ago to join Aramco. I read *Arab News* and the cartoon column, in my view, is the best. The cartoons are more fascinating and I congratulate Mr. Kahl on his creative works which are produced everyday.

Sincerely yours,  
Shahid Hussain.



## Behind Clark's appointment as Reagan's security adviser

By Nan B. Anthony  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON —

The appointment of William Clark, to replace Richard Allen as President Reagan's national security adviser, seems to reflect the U.S. administration's recognition of flaws in its initial conception of foreign policy operations as much as a dissatisfaction with Allen's performance in the job. The general consensus in Washington circles is that Allen's demise was not ultimately the result of his recent, or past, financial indiscretions but rather a realization by the White House that in Allen, they had the wrong man for the wrong job.

The question now is whether Clark, a man known as much for his lack of expertise in foreign affairs as for his considerable administrative talents, is the right man for the soon-to-be-reconstructed position of national security adviser to the president.

One year ago, Clark was personally summoned from his twelve-year stretch with California judiciary to become deputy secretary of state, a position, by his own admission, for which he had no background or preparation — either professionally or personally.

Washington was affronted that Reagan would make such a selection for the No. 2 spot at the State Department. During the past year, however, Clark has managed to neutralize most of his critics through sheer hard work.

He has established himself, not as an empire-builder or headline "grabber" but as a mediator, facilitator, efficient manager and effective bridge between the California elite at the White House and the bureaucracy of the State Department. It was on the basis of this performance — and the fact that he is one of the president's closest confidants — that Clark was chosen for the National Security Council slot. It is expected that he will be able to pour soothing oil on the troubled foreign policy machinery within the White House itself.

Sources within the administration have admitted that the original plan to reduce the prominence of the national security adviser, which has grown during the past three administrations, and to return the post to its original design has not worked.

From the beginning, the fact that Allen did not have access to the president, being required to route everything through Edwin Meese, created a lack of confidence in the council itself. Meese, skilled in domestic but not foreign affairs, was frequently overburdened by the combination of the two.

Lack of coordination, diminished prestige of the Security Council and the infighting that developed between Allen and Secretary of State Alexander Haig personally completely shattered Reagan's early determination to have the various elements of his administration "speak with one voice."

Nowhere did the ineffectiveness of this plan become more apparent than in the administration's campaign to gain congressional approval for the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia last October. It was during that time that Allen began to lose his previous support among at least two of the top three presidential advisers — namely James Baker and Michael Deaver — a slippage which has resulted in his forced resignation.

According to his successor, who was literally waiting in the wings at the White House, he will have daily briefing sessions with the president, presumably along the format which he developed as Reagan's chief of state during his term as governor of California. Clark took care to state that he will not be involved in any "housekeeping duties" at the White House but that the responsibilities which he now assumes are much broader than those of Allen.

Among them will be coordination of contacts at the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department.

It is assumed that this will mean a reduction in the duties of Meese and that the focus of his respon-

sibilities will be on domestic matters. This shift will also enable Clark, who was senior to Meese in the Reagan gubernatorial office, to enter the position devoid of protocol problems. Essentially, the Big Three will now become the Big Four.

The scope and responsibilities of the position of national security adviser have become the topic of some controversy in recent years. There are two definite schools of thought as to whether the adviser should be more of an administrator or a policy-formulator.

The National Security Council, organized by President Harry Truman in 1947, was to keep him advised of the tremendous volume of security information pouring into the postwar White House. In the following administration, Dwight Eisenhower appointed a specific staffer to be national security council adviser — liaison between the president and the council — because there was a need for someone "to keep the paper flowing."

Under President Kennedy, McGeorge Bundy upgraded the position to a high-powered coordinator of diplomatic, military and security matters, which was carried through to the administration of Lyndon Johnson by Eugene Rostow.

It was during the Nixon administration that the importance of the national security adviser reached its pinnacle. Henry Kissinger left an indelible stamp on the post — transforming the design from administrator — coordinator to formulator-implementer. This tradition was carried on by Zbigniew Brzezinski, under President Carter.

It was the decision of Reagan himself to return the position to its original design. According to three former members of the National Security Council, it has not been the redesign of the position which has caused havoc within the White House foreign policy operations but the lack of authority allowed. In a television interview, Kissinger, Brzezinski and James Schlesinger, former secretary of defense and secretary of energy, unanimously agreed that it had been a grave mistake to limit the access the national security adviser had to the president.

"Access is the key," said Schlesinger. "A national security adviser cannot operate effectively without it."

When questioned specifically about the effect of Clark's lack of foreign policy background on his ability to perform the duties of national security adviser, Kissinger replied that he was impressed by Clark's ability to "grasp the essence of a problem." Kissinger observed that Clark was very close to the president and was trusted by the secretary of defense as well. He added that the managerial aspects of the job were of great importance as were those of "harmonizer" and that Clark had demonstrated his abilities in both areas.

Clark's arrival in Washington as nominee for the No. 2 spot at the State Department, contrasts sharply with the esteem he now enjoys. An admitted neophyte of foreign policy, Clark stunned members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during confirmation hearings last February with his lack of general as well as specific knowledge of foreign affairs. He also displayed an amazing ignorance of Reagan campaign statements regarding such issues.

"I have never seen anything like such ignorance of foreign affairs and lack of preparation for a confirmation hearing in my years in the Senate," proclaimed Senator John Glenn, a Democrat from Ohio, during the course of the confirmation hearings.

His astonishment was echoed by other members. Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, while displaying a very sympathetic attitude to Clark personally, said, "...I found Justice Clark to be most engaging, honest and intelligent, but also really completely unprepared and unqualified, in the specific field in which a deputy secretary of state is expected to be conversant."

Charles Percy, moderate Republican senator from Illinois and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, agreed with that assessment: "If I had to base a judgment solely on our confirmation hearings, I would have to vote no."

Clark told the Senate committee that he had been drafted for the job because of his skills in administration and management and that both the president and Haig envisioned the job that Clark would assume to be one of "coordination and not of policy." The fact that Clark was specifically chosen by the president for the post muffled the objections of most senators.

"He (Clark) has the president's total confidence..." Senator Charles Mathias, Republican of Maryland, told his fellow committee members. "Therefore he can perhaps bring about a situation in which the White House and the National Security Council will not be running on a different track than the State Department...and this is in the national interest."

Reservations notwithstanding, Clark's record as a talented administrator and resolute decision-maker, coupled with his close and enduring relationship with Reagan, persuaded senators to overlook his inexperience in the field of foreign policy. He was confirmed in the Senate by a comfortable margin of 70 — 24.

Clark's relationship with the president is one of long-standing. A California native, a law-and-order conservative lawyer, Clark was an early supporter of Reagan's political aspirations. Reagan drafted Clark from private law practice in 1967 to become his executive secretary and then his chief of staff. After two years, Reagan appointed Clark consecutively to a state judgeship (1969-71), a term on the state court of appeals (1971-73), and then to the California Supreme Court in 1973.

It was from that position, 12 years later, that Reagan summoned his old friend. Reportedly, several positions were offered to him by transition team members including attorney general secretary of agriculture (Clark has had life-long interests in farming and ranching in California) and the director of the CIA. Clark declined to be considered for these posts. Only when Meese traveled to California as a personal emissary of the president to offer him the specific job as deputy secretary of state did Clark seriously consider a move to Washington.

Clearly, Reagan wanted Clark in his administration. He obviously felt confident that Clark could aid in his strategy to have the administration "speak with one voice." Reagan's campaign analysis of the State Department was that foreign policy, regardless of how brilliant, would be of little use if not managed effectively. Reagan is also said to have felt that previous administrations had allowed useless competition to grow between the White House, the State Department and the Defense Department. With Haig at the helm, a recognized and experienced foreign policy veteran, Clark would be able to coordinate the flow of business between the State Department and the White House. Based on his close relationship of long-standing with Casper Weinberger, secretary of defense, Clark would also be responsible for smoothing relations between the State Department and the Pentagon.

Evidently, the formula has worked. During the past 12 months, Clark has turned skepticism into support. Characterized as a "quick study," he has come early and stayed late, read voraciously, and developed a comfortable working relationship with the feisty and mercurial secretary of state. For some Washington observers, that has been a significant accomplishment in itself.

From the beginning of his Washington tenure, Clark has kept a low profile, rarely making any public statements in his own right. He has remained in Washington, minding the store, leaving Haig free to travel as necessary. Clark has been able to find the key to "defusing" Haig, to gain his confidence and to avoid any confrontations on questions of

"turf" which led to the damaging infighting between Allen and Haig.

State Department sources say that at least twice Clark has smoothed over eruptions of volcanic proportions which could very well result in Haig's resignation. Even his most severe congressional critics agree that, one year later, Clark has successfully held the strands of communication from the White House and the State Department without serious disruption.

Clark is not without his detractors. "Of course Reagan is more comfortable with old friends. William Clark made things easy for Reagan, he reduced weighty reports and memos to one page — the famous 'mini-memo.' But what about substance, what about depth and experience?" commented a source who declined to be identified. "William Clark in the national security adviser position will not improve the quality of the Reagan administration's foreign policy or of its handling of foreign affairs, but it may mean that there will be less friction between the various cabinet positions."

There is only speculation as to whether Clark will make any changes in composition of the National Security Council staff. "Judge Clark had only a tiny staff at the State Department," reported one State Department staffer. "It is possible that he would want to take someone from here to the White House but it probably would not make much difference one way or the other."

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Tuesday, Jan. 19th, the 19th day of 1982. There are 346 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1493 — France and Spain sign treaty of Barcelona; Maximilian, king of the Romans, saves Germany from French invasion at battle of Salinas.

1649 — Trial of England's Charles I begins.

1795 — French forces overrun Holland.

1812 — British forces under Duke of Wellington take Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain.

1859 — France and Sardinia sign treaty of alliance.

1909 — German airships bomb ports in eastern England in World War I.

1918 — Bolsheviks dissolve Russian constitutional assembly in Petrograd.

1936 — Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalist Air Force bombs Spanish cities in Barcelona and Valencia, killing 700 persons.

1945 — Soviet troops take Cracow, Poland, in World War II.

1956 — Sudan joins Arab League as ninth member.

1964 — U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy meets in Tokyo with Indonesia's President Sukarno in effort to ease hostilities between Indonesia and Malaysia.

1966 — India's new prime minister, Indira Gandhi, pledges to follow path of nonalignment in world affairs.

1976 — New ceasefire, the 23rd in 3 1/2 months, is declared in strife-stricken Lebanon.

1979 — Ayatollah Khomeini vows to return to Iran from France "at the opportune moment." In Tehran, mass demonstrations demand his return as head of government.

1981 — The United States and Iran reach final agreement on release of 52 Americans held hostage for more than 13 months in Iran.

Thought for today:

Don't marry for money; you can borrow it cheaper—Scottish proverb.

## FRANCE'S ME STANCE

FRANCE'S ME STANCE: The visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Israel on Feb. 10. The visit however was postponed following Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, and the referral of the issue to the U.N. Security Council.

The Elysee Palace now says that the visit will take place early in March, and it is of significance that the new date was set while the Security Council is still debating what should be done about Israel's latest violation of international law.

It is also significant that the visit was timed independently of whether Israel will allow participation in the multinational force which is to police Sinai after Israel withdraws from it in April, an issue which the Israelis are still considering. Indeed, as the influential French daily *Le Monde* pointed out, it is significant that the visit was not postponed until the world sees whether Israel will in fact honor its commitment to withdraw from Sinai on time.

This action on the part of France cannot but raise questions in the Arab world, regarding the claim by Mitterrand's France to evenhandedness in regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Mitterrand, who is undoubtedly aware of France's vital interests in the Arab world, is leaving many hostages to fortune as he goes to Israel at this time. Nor can he argue that his visit will serve the cause of peace in the area, by enabling him to talk sense to Menachem Begin. For the Israeli premier has long demonstrated his imperviousness to any legal or moral sense.

Some time ago, France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson made a series of statements in Israel which the Arab world saw as jeopardizing the future of France-Arab relations. He then had to amplify and qualify them in order to reassure the Arabs that France's line on the Middle East remains essentially what it always was. But now Mitterrand's visit, given its timing, raises the whole question of where France actually stands once more.

## Saudi Arabian press review

The role of the Gulf Cooperation Council in formulating measures for countering the plots engineered by the Iranian regime aimed at fomenting trouble and disorder in the Gulf region, the Arab League secretary general's current contacts with Arab leaders to reconvene the adjourned Arab summit conference and condemnation of the hostile American stand against the just Arab rights figured for editorial comments in Monday's newspapers.

Dealing with the GCC role, *Al-Jazirah* said the council has been giving priority for devising joint plans to counter the Iranian masterminded plots aimed at creating disorder and disturbing the peace and security of the Gulf region.

"The Iranian actions reflect the regime's complete failure of its internal and external policies," it said.

The paper said Iran's international isolation was "the outcome of its oppressive policies and actions, which are totally against international law and human principles."

"Iran has fallen prey to the expansionist Israeli designs in the region by extending its trembling hands calling for military help from Tel Aviv," it added.

On the recent contacts conducted by the Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi with Arab leaders *Al-Bilad* said, "The extensive contacts of the secretary general are aimed at reconvening the adjourned Arab summit conference for achieving Arab solidarity to face the continuing Zionist challenges and arrog-

ance in the region." On the same subject, *Al-Madinah* called upon the Arabs to devise a clear political concept for settling their differences and forming a joint front against the common enemy.

"The inter-Arab disputes and differences pose a threat to the Arabs," the paper noted.

*Al-Nadwa* regretted the U.S. stance in the Middle East, "which clearly emphasizes the everlasting enmity against the Arab rights."

"The latest example of U.S. enmity is shown by President Reagan's statement in which he reiterated that the U.S. recognition of the PLO depends on the PLO's recognition of the Zionist entity."

"The PLO undoubtedly does not need such a recognition, since this will not change Washington's stand on the Palestinian issue," it said.

*Okaz* said had the Arabs adhered to the principle of solidarity and unity, "they would have handled their cause with dignity and strength and prevented the U.S. administration from playing such a shameful game in the Security Council."

"France, Britain and Zaire would have thought over the matter several times before taking any steps in favor of Israel," it noted.

The paper called for unifying Arab ranks, mobilizing the nonaligned movement, initiating joint Arab and Islamic moves in Africa for liberating it from the influences of foreign powers and adopting a joint Arab stance either in peace or in war. (SPA)



## Settlement began 3,000 years ago

## Al Qal renovation near Qatif conserves antique buildings

By Jean Grant

ALKHOBAR — Newcomers to the Eastern Province are often puzzled and disappointed to see only the skyscrapers, concrete boxes, and sheets of industrial plate glass that punctuate the city skyline. "Where," they ask themselves, "are the ancient cities of Arabia Felix? Has nothing survived of that fabled past?"

Actually much has survived, but you won't find it in abundance in Dhahran or Al Khobar. These are new towns. Where the early Arabians could find the architecture of the Islamic environment was in the old villages of Qatif, Hofuf, and Al Uqair. But with the coming of oil, these too succumbed to the rapid urbanization from 1965 to 1975.

Kaizer Talib, professor of architecture at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM), believes that the old houses were abandoned for two reasons: First, as the oil revenues flowed in and roads were built, the garrisons and palaces were razed to make room for new buildings to accommodate the growth of business.

"This 'foreign' architecture gave people



BEAUTIFUL DOOR: Many of the doors in the Al Qal area have Qatani inscriptions dating back thousands of years.



Typical rooftop

the idea that their old courtyard house with its mashrabbiyah was not good enough. The new status symbol was the concrete box with its AC sticking out — this was thought to be the place for the modern Saudi family."

Gradually owners abandoned their fine old houses for this latest architectural fad, or else they used them only for storage. But an old building needs constant maintenance, and as one part of its falls into disrepair and collapse, the rest soon crumbles too.

The exquisitely carved doors and shutters of these homes found their way into the antique shops. Expatriates with an eye for beauty snapped up these "finds" and carried them off to the West. For all intents and purposes, these were lost to Saudi Arabia. Had this pattern continued for a few more decades, the architectural heritage of the region might have been lost forever.

Fortunately — and just in the very nick of time — the mood changed. Had the West's own disaffection for its concrete boxes spread? Or had Mayor Said Farsi's splendid achievement in beautifying and restoring part of the old city of Jeddah made citizens elsewhere take a second and longer look at their own "ruins"?

Maybe the international conference on "Defining the Islamic Environment" at Damman's King Faisal University two years ago had finally born fruit: Whatever the reason, some of the finest buildings in the Eastern Province now stand a chance to secure a new lease on life.

These buildings are located in the Al Qal neighborhood of the oasis town of Qatif. Settlement has existed at Qatif ever since the Copper Age more than 3,000 years ago.

"Al Qal" itself, says Talib, "is the best surviving example of traditional Gulf port towns in Saudi Arabia."

There are over 700 homes in Al Qal. Originally 400 of these were slated for demolition. Then some young administrators at Damman Planning Office like Shafiq Al Saif wondered whether some of these buildings might not be saved and the area redeveloped. The Department of Rural Affairs then appointed a committee to provide the department with design recommendations for the restoration, recycling and redevelopment of Al-Qal. It is headed by Shafiq Al Saif, Qatifi in the Directorate of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The representative from the Department of Antiquities is Saudi archaeologist, Ali S. Al Moghanam; Kaizer Talib, an architect; Gary Anderson, an architect and urban planner at King Faisal University; and 2 Qatifi from the local municipality are the other members.

Al Qal's with its density of population, sewage, lighting and ventilation problems, is not now a healthy place to live. It would be difficult to provide adequate facilities because the pathways between the houses are so narrow. Nor are all the houses well-designed. All cannot be saved, but a preliminary report to the committee written by Talib and Anderson argues that "in the settlement there are some excellent examples of traditional architecture which must be preserved at any cost, not just individual houses, but groups of houses." The report suggests that removing buildings of lesser merit will make the best stand out in all their time-honored glory.

Al Saif, who got his B.S. in architectural engineering from UPM in 1980, speaks enthusiastically of the former grandeur of Al Qal and the wall, with towers that surrounded it centuries ago. Now not only this stout wall but also the old fort (Qal'a) after which the neighborhood was named, and the suq are all gone.

What remain are the old stone houses on either side of the narrow meandering pathways. Sometimes as many as four of these streets meet in the pattern called *Sabbat*, and their arches overlap. One heavy wooden door has a date from 300 years ago from the fierce summer sun.

Each home gets its light and air from its

build. The Al Qal'a land itself is valued at SR8,000 to SR10,000 per square meter, and the minimum compensation for a house is SR300,000, said Al Saif. Since they grew up in Qatif and their friends are there, the residents plan to stay in Qatif. Some hope to live in the new houses or apartments soon to be erected on landfill between the island of Tarut and the mainland.

The elders, on the other hand, are sad. Many have known no other home but Al Qal'a where they have lived half a century. They want at least part of Al Qal'a to survive. The government committee's proposal, if accepted, should ensure just that.

The committee aims to restore and recycle as many existing buildings as economically feasible. Talib believes the project will work if it is financially sound. If its purpose is merely sentimental, says he, it won't.

A preliminary report to the committee drafted by Anderson and Talib calls for a small museum. "In Sharjah," Talib notes, "one old house was so well converted to a museum that it won the coveted Aga Khan Award."

A handicrafts and traditional arts center is also proposed. Skills in traditional construction, furnishing, repair and maintenance are fast being lost. This center would not only teach how to restore traditional buildings, but also boost the local crafts of the area: Basketry, pottery, and weaving for which Qatif is renowned in the Eastern Province. Years ago these were traded in the barasti-covered *Qatariyah* within the Al Qal'a wall. The original suq no longer exists, but a new one designed along the lines of the traditional suq could be built with stalls for individual merchants along a covered central passage. There would, of course be improved storage, and delivery facilities along with air conditioning.

Al Qal'a restored and beautified would promote internal tourism argue members of the committee. Coffee shops, and restaurants will be needed both for the townspeople and other Saudi Arabians and expatriates who will visit it. There is no full-service hotel or motel in Qatif now, so a guest house is needed. All these could be in restored houses.

The public baths with their natural spring water are still used in Qatif. Although the new Al Qal'a will not be a residential area, one of these restored *Hammams*, perhaps the beautiful onion-domed one, might be used as an ablutions area for the nearby mosques.

This return to the aesthetics of the past does not ignore the necessities of the 20th Century. There will of course be parking lots. This affirmation of local Islamic architecture influences contemporary building too. Talib noticed that some fine contemporary houses on Medina Road in Jeddah have incorporated Islamic motifs.

Professor Talib is seeking old literature, photographs, and relevant historic data about Al Qal'a to aid in the design recommendations for the restoration of Al Qal'a. Should any reader of *Arab News* have any, he would appreciate receiving these. Please contact him at Khobar 8603251.



STYLISH WINDOWS: Traditional lowered windows on this home protect the residence from wind and sun.



NARROW PATH: The pedestrian passing through Al Qal is protected by covered passageways as the path leads through this part of the town.



HUSAYNAH COURTYARD: This courtyard, surrounded by delicate arches, is located just outside the meeting house.

## Low pay, poor education and housing make latex laborers feel exploited

By Paul Icamina

KUALA LUMPUR (DN) — Twelve miles west of here, just off the highway, is a car racing circuit. On weekends you can hear the roar of the engines as they burn rubber on the tracks. Not 100 meters away, off the highway through a rutted road, is the Bukit Jelutong Palm Oil Estate long abandoned and from which will soon rise a sports complex. So far, some of the estate's rubber trees have been cleared, and the 26 families of Bukit Jelutong are worried that their houses will be next.

Since 1978, when the estate is management took steps to develop the area, estate employees have been resettled in other areas where new labor lines in industrial estates awaited them. The 26 families who were left behind are employed elsewhere, and have nowhere else to go except the rotting houses where they are now sheltered.

"Our living conditions have turned from bad to worse as there is no water supply, no electricity, no proper sanitation," residents complain.

The average monthly earnings of each family here is about \$85. Presently, they pay no rent and insist that they cannot afford rent elsewhere. Most of the families have been living in the estate for about 20 years, the majority of whom were once estate laborers, while some came to stay with families who worked there.

Water has been a serious problem, the community collects water from a stream about half a mile away. When there is heavy rain the water is yellowish in color. Residents say there is too little water to be collected during the dry season. Because of the clearing of the land along the drain that flows through the estate, drain water has also turned muddy.

While some residents have started to dig holes for water, some are collecting rain water. An old man pointed to two water drums containing rain water outside his house. He was nursing a grandson on infant formula milk while the mother was away working in an industrial estate nearby.

As night falls flickering kerosene lamps shine through dark dilapidated windows. There is no electricity, but some of the estate houses have televisions. They use TV sets connected to car batteries. The yards are overgrown with grass, the small apartments with peeling white walls side by side with each other.

The estate has long ago seen its heyday, and most families have moved away. Abandoned houses are dark patches beside the

occupied houses, completely bare and empty, even the roofs gone.

Life in the other rubber and palm oil estates in Malaysia is not that sweet either. On the average, an estate house occupied by six to eight people — sometimes more — might consist of just one small room roughly ten-by-eight feet, a rare hall about 10 square feet and a tiny kitchen three-by-six feet. There are no private baths or toilets.

In some estates, 20-30 households share about 10 toilets. Where the bucket system is used, evening the buckets will be full, permeating the air with a heavy stench. Most often, deep pits serve as lavatories, which are refilled when full and new pits dug.

If tap water is available, it is usually provided in a single stand pipe shared by 10-15 households. In some estates, supply may be given for only a few hours a day, with families getting water only on alternate days. Trucks bring water during the drought season.

Only bigger estates provide workers with electricity. In some estates, electricity is available only during certain hours.

Not all estates are like these. In a few, a constant supply of electricity and clean tap water and better facilities are provided for workers. Three estates in Kedah, Perak and Selangor, for instance, have started housing plans wherein for a certain amount each

month, workers eventually pay for their own houses.

A survey made by the Consumers Association of Penang (CAP) shows that estate workers are usually poorly educated and poorly paid. The average monthly wage is between \$85 and \$106. Usually, in a family, at least two members will be working in order to make both ends meet.

With little or no education, a worker who is unable to land a better paying job outside remains in the estate. He is unwilling to leave because it would mean extra expenses each month for renting water, electricity and transport.

One rubber tapper says: "If there's a school nearby, no problem. If a school is eight miles away, then there's a problem." (The nearest primary school to Bukit Jelutong is four miles away.)

A rubber tapper's working day starts at dawn and ends in the afternoon, after which he might take on a part-time job for additional income, if he can.

The muster or roll-call is made every morning between 5 and 5:30 a.m. Rubber tappers have to register before going off to tap, usually at about six. He moves around the estate on a bicycle, carrying two latex containers, a tapping knife and some food.

## Tissue implants may combat disease

By a science correspondent

LONDON: Babies suffering from inherited diseases that cause mental retardation and deformities may soon be able to look forward to normal lives as a result of research being carried out in Britain.

Doctors at Guy's Hospital in London believe that diseases caused by a disorder in the formation of structural tissues can be combated by implanting tissue that can make good the missing essential chemicals that allow the body and brain to develop normally.

The implant tissue is in fact pieces of membrane taken from the human placenta or afterbirth. This material is unusual in that it is not rejected by the body in the way foreign tissues normally are.

Laboratory tests have shown that when the membrane is implanted in the abdomen between the wall of the body and the bowels it will grow and produce the missing chemicals that are vital to the child's development.

The first two infants have been given implants at Guy's Hospital by a team led by Professor Ian McColl and surgeon Charles Akle, and another five are to undergo similar

operations. Although such implants are known to work in laboratory tests, doctors will not know for three months whether they will be active enough and survive long enough in humans to be fully effective.

The implant operation is still at the experimental stage and the London team is first trying out the idea of children suffering from Hunter's and Hurler's syndromes or related conditions. The membrane material used for the implants can be taken at childbirth from any normal mother and the operation to put it to the abdomen takes only an hour and can be done in any hospital.

Similar treatment may also benefit some children suffering from a severe immune deficiency. These children are vulnerable to the slightest infection because they lack the normal body defenses. At present they are treated by bone marrow transplantation but this presents great difficulties in finding matching donors.

It is also thought by some researchers that human placenta material may hold the key to successful organ transplants by introducing it to protect the new organ from being rejected by the host body.

## The Ainu, Japan's indigenous people are culturally isolated, disappearing

AKAN-KO, Japan, Jan. 18 (R) — In the thickly forested and lightly-populated mountains of northern Japan, the Ainu, Japan's indigenous people, are living out what many fear are their last days as a separate, identifiable race.

The swarthy natives, who unlike Japanese have thick body hair, hence the term "The Hairy Ainu," claim they once roamed Japan from north to south.

But now, following immigrations millennia ago from Korea and China of peoples who became the Japanese, the Ainu are concentrated in the cold northern forests of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island located just across the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan from Soviet Siberia. Most of them make their living at tourist centers such as here at Akan-Ko, home of several Japanese honeymoon hotels clustered around a lake, selling wood carvings, homemade textiles and other handicrafts.

At the end of the day they sit around the open fires in their bleak, unpainted wooden huts and talk about the future of their culture, fast disappearing in a land which has rapidly industrialized during the past 30 years.

"The Ainu will vanish from this earth within a few decades," said Toshiichi Shitomi, chairman of the Akan-Ko Ainu Association.

"This is because Ainu boys and girls tend to avoid intermarriage and instead marry

Japanese," the 45-year-old Ainu leader said.

"The Ainu will disappear because they will finally be assimilated with the Japanese people," said Shitomi, himself the son of a Japanese mother and an Ainu father and who has three sons by his Japanese wife.

The numbers of Ainu are already depleted and the Hokkaido government in its latest survey in 1979 said the island contains only 6,714 Ainu families with a total population of 24,160.

Government officials said because of intermarriage it was impossible to say how many of the Ainu are in fact full-blooded.

Shitomi said that of the 120 Ainu living in Akan-Ko, only half are full-blooded and these mainly are the settlement's elders.

The Ainu are divided mainly into two groups, those who, like Shitomi and the others here at Akan-Ko, sell wood carvings of bears and salmon and dress up in traditional dress to perform tribal dances.

The other group is engaged in small-scale fishing, farming and forestry businesses or they work as day laborers.

The educational level, as well as the living standards, of both groups are generally lower than the Japanese norm.

The assimilation of the Ainu has been rapid. In less than 110 years, since Japanese settlers arrived in Hokkaido under the protection of Japan's Emperor Meiji, grandfather of Emperor Hirohito, the Ainu have

been almost completely absorbed by Japanese culture.

Under the development policies of the Meiji government the Ainu were given sections of land, where they had once roamed freely hunting, fishing and gathering berries, to serve as farm homesteads.

Marriages between Japanese migrants from the south and Ainu women were fostered.

Over the past century the Ainu have extensively adopted modern Japanese culture so that now only a handful of the oldest can speak the Ainu language, which has no written version.

While the Ainu originally lived in huts made of reed, now they all dwell in wooden houses and wear Japanese clothes.

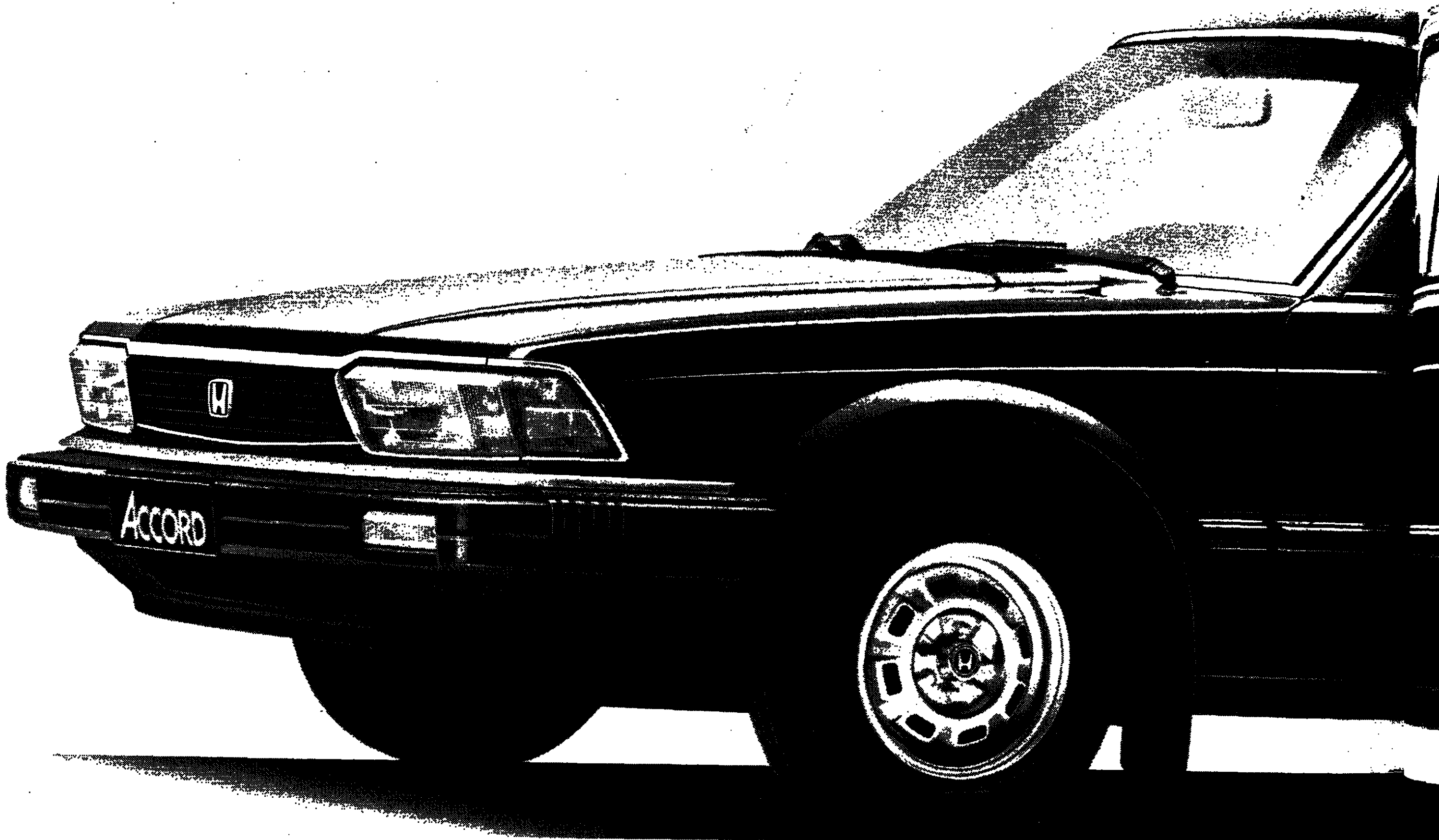
There is no legal discrimination against the Ainu people but recently Japanese officials have begun referring to the Ainu instead as "Uta" (friends) to avoid any discriminatory connotation.

"You never ask a person face-to-face if he is an Ainu because the term is now discriminatory," said Shitomi.

The Hokkaido government extends subsidies to Ainu with the aim of raising their living, welfare and educational standards.

This is likely to serve to further the already successful assimilation programs of successive Japanese governments during the past century.

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## Unemployment may hit 10%

## Reagan's aide sees recession persisting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (R) — A leading American economist predicted Sunday that the U.S. recession would last until at least April and the unemployment rate probably would rise to almost 10 percent.

Alan Greenspan, a member of President Reagan's economic policy advisory board, said there was "no indication that the bottom of the recession is directly in front of us," R.

## Dock disputes grip Australia

CANBERRA, Jan. 18 (R) — Labor disputes cost Australia's docks and shipping industry about Australian \$1 million a day last year and there was not a single day free of industrial strife, Transport Minister Ralph Hunt said.

Hunt issued a statement Sunday accompanying a list of 103 maritime and waterfront disputes during 1981. He said that unless unions and employers made a genuine effort to improve the industrial situation, valuable export markets and jobs would be lost. The Strike Club, the world's leading insurer against losses to shipowners from industrial disputes, has said it will withdraw cover from Australian companies at the end of this month "because of the turmoil on the waterfront here."

Greenspan, who was chairman of former president Gerald Ford's council of economic advisors, forecast the country's unemployment rate, now at a post World War II record of 8.9 percent, would rise to "probably just short of 10 percent."

He said the reduction in the inflation rate was the best economic news so far and it appeared that was one problem the Reagan administration had solved. "It looks real ... that gives us something like a six percent increase in the consumer price index (CPI) between December of 1981 and December of 1982," Greenspan said.

Greenspan estimated the federal budget deficit for the 1982 financial year would be about \$100 billion and almost \$110 billion in 1983. President Reagan has based his economic program on slashing federal spending and cutting taxes, but he is under heavy pressure from all sides to make changes in his plan.

He now is considering increases in excise taxes and other revenues as well as reducing domestic programs by a further \$30 billion to offset the projected deficits. These programs were slashed last year by some \$35 billion while sweeping tax cuts were enacted.

AAUW President Douglas Fraser, meanwhile, criticized the administration's hardline anti-inflation policy, saying that in the year since its implementation the unemployment rate had proven it "very bad for our people."

## German town reels under joblessness

LEER, West Germany, Jan. 18 (AFP) — Even in West Germany, exemplar of the economic miracle, unemployment can break the heart of a town.

The jobless figure in West Germany has now reached some 1,700,000 and 6.3 percent of the workforce is officially idle. This is less of a burden than that of some other Western countries, but the figure gives little cheer to the township of Leer in lower Saxony. The dole queue here is the longest in the country, in terms of percentage. At the latest count 6,693 of its 33,000 persons (18.7 percent of the workforce) are twiddling their thumbs. Next month the percentage will be higher still, statisticians forecast.

Stormy weather is a dominant feature of this landscape, where wind and rain lash the half-timbered houses for much of the year. But the inhabitants of Leer wondered what hit them last year when a typewriter firm and a farm machinery manufacturer sacked about 2,000 persons.

These lay-offs triggered a generalized business run-down, as the jobs found their spending power cut by a third virtually overnight. A large furniture store, "Global", closed down a few months later, and 28 persons joined the dole queue.

Global was the brightest spot in Leer. Its windows still carry the posters telling how trade was in 1981: "Close-down sale: Everything must go." The manager, Guenther Hille, says bitterly: "the folk here can't buy furniture any more."

There are still 70 shops in Leer, but many of them have already sacked staff, and some may not be in business next year. Shop staff out of work now total 800, just about twice the figure of a year ago.

Many families who have lived in Leer for generations say they will be forced to leave the town and seek work elsewhere. In German "Leer" means "empty", and they're sick of hearing the joke.

## China invites bid for port materials

PEKING, Jan. 18 (AP) — China's National Technical Import Corporation invited bids Sunday for international competition to supply steel, timber and cement for port and railway projects.

The corporation's notice said payments would come from loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan for the Qinhuangdao and Shijiusuo port projects and the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo and Peking-Qinhuangdao railways. It called for interested companies to file pre-qualification documents by Feb. 20, and said qualified companies would be sent further information.

## Indonesia embarks on industrial program

JAKARTA, Jan. 18 (Depthnews) — Indonesia is quietly building up a chemical industrial base designed to wean the country away from imported semi-processed goods that eat up a considerable portion of its foreign currency reserves.

A number of industrial zones are going up in strategically-located regions, which will serve as the focal points of development in the surrounding areas. Hartono, director general for basic chemical industries, said that the industrialization program envisions the growth of urban centers near the industrial zones.

"This program is expected to give impetus to regional growth and development," an admittedly sluggish process that has not quite come up to the government's expectations. Zones already identified for chemical industrial development are in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and east Nusantara.

The Lhok Nga zone in Aceh, the province at the northern tip of Sumatra, is the site of a cement plant slated to be operational next year. The plant will produce one million tons of cement per year.

Under construction at the Lhok Semawe zone is the ASEAN fertilizer plant, one of five regional industrial projects. Scheduled for completion in early 1984, the plant will have a capacity of 570,000 tons of urea a year. Another urea plant with the same capacity is expected to be on stream by mid-1984.

Sumatra will also be the site of a pulp and

## To foster development

## Indonesia embarks on industrial program

paper mill now under construction with private U.S. capital equity participation. The plant will produce kraft for the manufacture of cement bags and liner boards. It will have a daily capacity of 400-500 tons. Also in the works is a caustic soda plant.

In west Sumatra, the Indarung/Padang zone boasts of two operational cement plants with a combined production of 930,000 tons a year. Two more, plants are under construction. The new plants will be operational in 1984 and will have a combined capacity of 1.2 million tons a year. Officials claim that the west Sumatra cement plants would eventually be expanded to produce eight million tons a year.

In south Sumatra, the industrial zone is in Palembang where several smaller fertilizer plants produce 1.62 million tons of urea a year. A cement plant is also on the drawing boards for Baturaja which will produce 500,000 tons a year.

Also planned for construction in the region is an aromatics center for the production of synthetic fibers needed for the manufacture of textiles.

In Java, two cement plants are already operating 30 kilometers south of Bogor in Cibinong. The two plants produce 4.45 million tons a year and are the mainstay of the construction industry in Jakarta and west Java.

The Cilegon-Tangerang zone, about 50 kilometers west of Jakarta, will produce a number of different products, including

tyres, paper and synthetic fibers.

The capacity of the existing plant of 52,000 tons of polyester fiber a year will be increased to 68,000 tons in 1984, while a polyester filament yarn plant whose production now stands at 59,700 tons a year will be boosted to 68,500 tons by 1984.

Aside from the existing polyester plant, Cilegon will also be the site of an aircraft factory which will produce aircraft tyres and other rubber goods. The Cikampek industrial zone, about 100 kilometers east of Jakarta, has a 570,000-ton-capacity urea plant. Another project on the drawing board is an ammonium nitrate plant for the manufacture of explosives and fertilizer.

Under construction in the Bekasi zone is a paper mill designed to produce 84,000 tons of kraft and medium liner paper. In addition to these plants, a polyester factory is also on the planning stage for the area. The Cilacap industrial zone in south Central Java already has a 750,000-ton-a-year cement plant, which will be expanded to produce one million tons. Another kraft paper plant with a planned capacity of 90,000 tons a year is under construction in the zone.

In Gresik, east Java, a cement plant with a yearly turnover of 1.5 million tons will soon be joined by fertilizer and other factories. On the island of Madura just across east Java, capital of Surabaya, a two-million-ton cement plant is scheduled to start operation in 1985.

## Japan set to pip U.S. in GNP

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP) — At the end of this century Japan's per capita gross national product may exceed the average American's income by 22 percent, Japan's economic planning agency said Monday.

The agency said the study presumes Japan's economy will continue to grow at an annual rate of 5 percent, and the U.S. economy at a 3 percent rate. With that assumption, in the year 2000 the per capita GNP in Japan will increase from \$8,940 in 1980 to \$21,510 by the end of the century, exceeding the annual U.S. income of \$17,600. The U.S. per capita income stood at \$10,420 in 1980, the study said.

Yoshio Ezaki of the EPA said the study is a "rough estimation" of how the world's nations may be economically aligned at the end of the century. If European community economies grow by an average 3 percent rate, those countries will see per capita GNP rise from \$8,040 in 1980 to \$13,520 in 2000, it said.

The study estimates the per capita GNP of China's nearly one billion people will increase from \$10 in 1980 to \$810 in 2000. It said incomes of the Soviet Union and East Europe would rise from \$4,870 to \$9,780, while Third World incomes would edge up

from \$680 to \$1,160 in the same period, it said.

A 1981 World Bank study of per capita incomes in 1978 said Kuwait's population led the world with an average \$15,970 annual income. Switzerland was the leading non-oil nation in fourth place in 1978, while the United States ranked ninth and Japan was 15th.

However, Japan's estimated fiscal 1981 growth rate, ending March 30, 1982, is expected to be about 4.2 percent, while the United States and other major Western economies had very small, or negative, growth rates.

A recent private survey conducted in Tokyo by the Gallup organization, showed that Japanese have a stronger desire than most Westerners to increase their incomes. About 40 percent of respondents in Western nations said they would be satisfied with a 20 percent increase in income, while only 20 percent of Japanese would be satisfied with a 20 percent gain in income.

About half the Japanese in the poll wanted a 30-50 percent increase in income, while 27 percent said they were aiming for a doubling of income.

## Chinese grain output hits 320m

PEKING, Jan. 18 (R) — China harvested about 320 million tons of grain in 1981, two million tons more than in the previous year and the second highest crop ever, the Beijing Review said.

The foreign-language weekly gave no exact figure for the harvest, but said Sunday it was more than 15 million tons above the 1978 crop of about 304 million tons. Only 1979's crop of 332 million tons beats this. The magazine said last year's harvest had been achieved despite a big reduction in the area under grain.

China originally set a grain target slightly above the record 1979 year, but natural disasters, including floods which killed several thousand persons, thwarted these plans. China imports about 15 million tons of grain annually, with the United States as its biggest supplier, and Western experts said they did not expect this figure to change drastically this year.

In another development, the Chinese leadership Sunday called on coastal provinces to expand trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries with a view to making full use of their existing industrial and port facilities.

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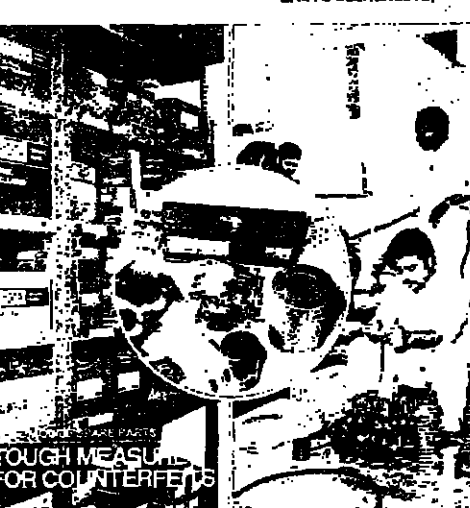
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## saudi business



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**Cover:** This week's cover surveys the automobile spare parts business. *Javid Hassan* in Riyadh talks to Deputy Commerce Minister Abdul Rahman Al-Zamil who says the government is contemplating tough measures against those who resort to unfair trade practices. *Ahmed Kamal Khawro* in Jeddah interviewed car dealers fighting to retain hold on a market flooded by a spate of counterfeit parts.



Sudan is reeling under the burden of foreign debt touching \$4 billion. *S. Sidahmed* in London, talked to Sudanese Finance and Planning Minister Ibrahim Moneim Mansour, who revealed that the country hopes to get a standard agreement with foreign creditors on settling accounts.



Pakistan received some morale-boosting assurances from Sheikh Yamani in its bid to tap oil reserves when the Saudi minister visited the Muslim country recently. *Shahid Orakzai* in Pakistan reports on Yamani's visit and that country's energy blues.

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## 17.2% rise in exports

## Japan trade surplus hits \$8b

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (R) — Japan has announced that its trade surplus with the rest of the world last year rose to \$8.89 billion and boosted record balances in its favor with the United States and European Economic Community (EEC).

The surplus, calculated on goods passing through customs, was half the record \$18.2 billion surplus in 1978, but was a sharp turnaround from 1980 when Japan had a record trade deficit of \$10.72 billion.

The figures announced Monday by the finance ministry for 1981 showed a 17.2 percent rise in FOB (free on board) exports to \$152.1 billion while imports on a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis moved up only 1.9 percent to \$143.21 billion. If insurance and freight were included in the export figures, they would be higher, economists said.

## West links Soviet gas plan to oil export fall

LONDON, Jan. 18, (R) — The Soviet Union's drive to sell Siberian gas to the West through a new pipeline reflects anxiety for the future of its dollar-earning oil exports, according to Western energy industry officials and independent analysts.

They said although all Western experts do not agree with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that oil output in the Soviet Union, the world's biggest producer, will fall during the 1980s from above 12 million barrels daily now.

But a rise in output at least seems to be leveling off and increased internal demand may inhibit Soviet oil exports, now averaging some three million barrels a day and flowing to the Kremlin's Communist partners and to Western markets.

"Over the next 10 years much uncertainty surrounds the Soviet Union's ability to increase its oil export surplus both to meet Comecon and Western requirements," said John Cheshire, an expert on Soviet energy at Britain's Sussex University. Comecon — the council for mutual economic assistance — groups the Soviet Union with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba and Mongolia.

## Clausen hints at cut in FDA loans to India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (AP) — World Bank President A.W. Clausen urged India to prepare itself for a sharp cut in loans and technical assistance for economic projects from the International Development Association.

Clausen told reporters at New Delhi airport after his arrival from Pakistan on a six-day tour of India that the World Bank faces a shortfall in its funding.

India, the largest recipient of World Bank aid, has asked that it continue to get 40 percent of the IDA funds.

Vehicles remained the largest single export item, accounting for nearly 18 percent of total Japanese overseas shipments. However, fuel imports which have in past years been a major deficit-producing item in Japan's trade, moved up only four percent, with purchases of crude oil increasing just over one percent from 1980.

As expected, Japan's surpluses during the year with the U.S. and the EEC rose to records of \$13.41 billion and \$10.33 billion respectively. Japan will later this month announce its overall balance of payments which is also expected to show unprecedented surpluses in trade with the West. These have led to a constant barrage of complaints that Japan closes its markets to imports.

In talks last week in Key Biscayne, Florida,

Japan gave an explicit assurance to the U.S., EEC and Canada that it would provide foreign countries with greater access to its markets.

The trade figures for 1981 showed exports to the EEC rose 9.9 percent to \$18.91 billion, while imports from EEC were up 8.9 percent at \$8.50 billion.

Exports to Britain were up 26.7 percent at \$4.79 billion, to West Germany up 3.7 percent at \$5.97 billion and to France up 10 percent at \$2.22 billion. Imports from Britain were up 39 percent at \$2.73 billion, from West Germany down three percent at \$2.43 billion, France down 9.4 percent \$1.17 billion. For December, Japan's customs-cleared trade surplus was \$1.53 billion almost the same as a year before, after a November deficit of \$140.15 million.

## EEC defers proposals on farm prices

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) commission Monday held back proposals on 1982-83 farm prices, pending the outcome of negotiations on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and easing the British contribution to the EEC budget, an EEC source said.

The commission had been scheduled to issue its proposals Monday night. But, in the sector of dairy products, the decisions to be taken by the foreign ministers Jan. 25 under CAP reform, will decide dairy price policy, which affects 1,800,000 of the community's nine million farmers, the source said.

Last Thursday and Friday the foreign ministers failed to reach agreement on CAP reform and the British contribution. In the dairy sector, a decision is needed on the type of joint responsibility to be adopted for trimming surpluses and on the aid to be granted to small producers.

The French see this help for small farmers as of major importance. They are at variance with the Netherlands and Britain who do not want to penalize big interests. A co-responsibility tax is in force under which producers help finance surpluses. The ministers seem agreed that this should be kept at the present rate of 2.5 percent. It is not applicable to the hill farmers and to underprivileged regions.

The multi-billion-dollar pipeline persistently opposed by the United States, is designed to boost Soviet gas deliveries to the West from the present 20 billion to around 60 billion cubic meters a year in the later 1980s.

Potential buyers calculate that, late in the decade, the gas pipeline could earn the Russians around \$10 billion a year, nearly as much as total 1980 petroleum earnings.

The Reagan administration urged its European allies to drop the scheme well before the Polish crisis led it to embargo the delivery by General Electric of U.S. components for the turbines which will be needed to compress and pump the gas.

Washington officials argued that the project would render its allies too dependent on Moscow but some diplomats in Western Europe suspect the basic U.S. goal may simply be to strike at the Soviet economy's most vulnerable sector. The latest U.S. sanctions also inhibit the sale to the Russians of sophisticated U.S. oil drilling equipment.

Western analysts differ widely on oil output prospects in the Soviet Union, which is secretive about many statistics. The CIA predicts a decline by 1985 from more than 12 to between 10 and 11 million barrels daily. But the economic commission for Europe sees output edging up, possibly to 14 million barrels daily by 1990.

Most Western oil industry estimates fall in between with Exxon Corporation seeing relatively stable output between 11 and 12 million barrels daily to the end of the century.

## States back 'Asian food bank' concept

BANGKOK, Jan. 18 (AFP) — Representatives of 18 countries taking part in a United Nations meeting here Monday endorsed the concept of an "Asian food bank," aimed at eradicating hunger and malnutrition problems in Asia and the Pacific region.

The proposed measure, adopted after a six-day meeting which began last Tuesday,

the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), is contained in a report to be submitted to the 38th session of ESCAP scheduled to be held from March 23 to April 3 here.

Opening the session, ESCAP's Executive Secretary U. Kibria said that about 300 million persons in the region are undernourished and an improvement in food distribution systems is necessary to eradicate hunger.

The proposed bank which has three main concerns — food grain security, grain surplus management and normal marketing function — will require each member country to contribute an agreed amount of its food grain production to the bank after which it will be entitled as its basic quota in times of food emergency.

Countries participating in the meeting are the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, France, Bangladesh, Brunei, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

## On interest rates, Poland

## 'Big 5' end talks in camera

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP) — Finance ministers, treasury officials and central bank governors of the five major Western industrialized nations flew home Sunday night after several hours of closed-door talks outside Paris.

A spokesman at the office of French Economics Minister Jacques Delors said no communiqué from the meeting was expected. An official who was present at the meeting said "nothing spectacular" had transpired at the reunion.

"It was an across-the-board discussion of current topics," the official said. He indicated the nature of the meeting was to discuss the side-effects of high U.S. interest rates on other Western economies and Poland's economic plight.

Sunday's reunion, which had been scheduled for some time, was the latest in a series of regular meetings of top economic and financial officials of the "Big five" and was preparatory to May's session of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee in Helsinki.

Taking part in Sunday's talks were U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, French Economics Minister Jacques Delors, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, Japanese Finance Minister Michio

Watanabe and Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

"The sources, meanwhile, said that Poland had been making strenuous efforts to keep up to date with its payments to governments and repayments of debt due in 1982 was not yet an urgent matter.

Last week, financial experts from 16 of Poland's creditor countries met here to discuss the state of the Polish economy and how it was coping with the debts.

Poland owes more than \$28 billion and about \$2.4 billion is due to be repaid to Western governments and Japan this year.

Meanwhile, observers said the critical attitude of European governments might have been reflected in the Versailles talks, though Regan could count on British support. Britain's Conservative government is sticking firmly to restrictive policies to combat inflation, despite soaring unemployment.

As for Japan, more successful in curbing inflation than its Western partners and enjoying much lower domestic interest rates, observers here believe it would also prefer lower international rates because the Japanese economy is thriving only in a context of expanding world trade.

## Laker acts to keep airline flying

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — Sir Freddie Laker, pioneer of cut-rate air travel, has sacked one-tenth of his 200 pilots and demoted 10 of his captains in a bid to keep his airline flying despite financial problems, officials said Sunday night.

The rest of Laker Airways' flight personnel have also been urged by the Laker Flight Crew Association, their "union," to give up

**London stock market**

LONDON, Jan. 18 (R) — The market was generally higher after a fairly active session, dealers said. At 1500 hours the *Financial Times* index was up 4.1 at 535.7.

Hopes that the U.K. miners would reject any possible strike action in their ballot lay behind the firmer tone, particularly in government bonds, they added. The higher opening in New York bonds, despite Friday's money supply, pushed long dates almost a point higher. Gains of 4p or 5p were noted in GKN, Lucas, Siddeley and Tate.

(Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London 372.75  
Paris 373.65  
Frankfurt 372.47  
Zurich 373.50  
Hong Kong 371.04

## London commodities

Closing Prices

Gold (\$ per ounce) 374.00  
Silver cash (pence per ounce) 417.00  
3 months 432.00  
Copper cash 855.00  
3 months 885.00  
Tin cash 8473.00  
3 months 7935.00  
Lead cash 331.00  
3 months 344.00  
Zinc cash 424.00  
3 months 430.00  
Aluminium cash 589.00  
3 months 614.00  
Nickel cash 2970.00  
3 months 3025.00  
Sugar March 175.00  
May 176.90  
Coffee January 1143.00  
March 1125.00  
Cocoa March 1208.00  
May 1201.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton.  
The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653906, Jeddah.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:00 p.m. Monday

	Quoted at 8:00 p.m. Monday	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	14.95
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—
Canadian Dollar	149.08	148.70
Deutsche Mark (100)	135.70	135.45
Dutch Guilder (100)	3.50	3.93
Egyptian Pound	93.00	93.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	58.75	58.50
French Franc (100)	55.50	58.05
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	37.45
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—
Iranian Rial (100)	6.50	27.80
Israeli Dinar	28.00	15.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	12.10	12.075
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.10	12.075
Lebanese Lira (100)	72.75	72.55
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	63.95
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.65
Philippines Peso (100)	—	41.75
Pound Sterling	6.47	6.42
Qatari Rial (100)	94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar	165.65	165.65
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	34.50	34.55
Swiss Franc (100)	185.00	184.80
Syrian Lira (100)	58.70	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.429	3.422
U.S. Dollar	75.00	74.90
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—

Selling Price Buying Price

Gold kg. 41,600 41,450

10 Tolas bar 4,950 4,850

Ounce 1,340 1,290

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Southern Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Maintenance and cleaning of the Eastern Province branch	24	100	1-2-82
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Building two mortuary washing houses in Al-Shamaleyyah and Al-Rubay'yyah (second time)	81/1402	350	23-1-82
"	Temporary surfacing at Northern Province villages	82/1402	2,000	" "

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 23RD RABI AL AWAL 1402/18TH JANUARY, 1982

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrl.
4	Aramedia	Star	Durra	12-1-82
5	Energentic	Algoasabi	Bagged Barley	16-1-82
6	Voroarmarty	Alsaada	Bagged Barley	15-1-82
12	Saudi Falcon	M.E.S.A.	Pipes/Lub/Oil/Polos	16-1-82
13/14	Konkar Thetis	Alireza	Gen/Cement/Steel	17-1-82
15	Elvina	Fayez	Durra/Melon seeds	15-1-82
18	Achilleus	Relasco	Bulk Cement	16-1-82
19	Reggan Sky	Alsaabah	"	17-1-82
20	Al Hijazi	Alkpha	Bagd. Barley/Bgd. Sorghum	14-1-82
22	Anangel Might	S.S.M.S.C.	Contra/Tim/Ldg. Mty	18-1-82
27	Futami Maru	Alireza	Gen/Havy vehdies	"
29	Fane Freeze	Orri	Fruits	14-1-82
30	Samos Storm	O.C.E.	Frozen chicken	11-1-82
31	Sirocco Universal	Star	Fruits	12-1-82
38	Mazin	Sadaka	Sesame seeds/Coffee	14-1-82
41	Sakura Reefer	O.C.E.	Fruit/Eggs	15-1-82
42	Yeh Yung	Alsaada	Bagged Sugar	13-1-82
43	Imperial Star	M.E.S.A.	Tiles/Timber	17-1-82

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF  
23/3/1402/18/1/82 — CHANGES FOR  
THE PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Name of Ships	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr.
1	Socrates	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	13-1-82
N-2	Lago	Alsaada	Rice/Gen	17-1-82
5	Vortex Mariner	UEP	Steel Pipes	15-1-82
9	Copper Trader	Barber	Loading Urea	15-1-82
14	Bahar Aljam	SEA	Timber	6-1-82
15	Kriti Pearl	Kanoo	General	15-1-82
16	Shams	SEA	General	14-1-82
17	Hinglaf	SEA	Bagged Barley	12-1-82
22	Saudi Makkah	Gosaibi	Gen/Conts	17-1-82
24	Christian Maersk	Kanoo	Containers	18-1-82
25	Fulda Express	Alireza	Containers	17-1-82
26	Panama	Rezaayat	Containers	16-1-82
28	Spa ratan Reefer	Oce	Reefer	14-1-82
29	Alshahabiah	Saite	Bagged Flour/Whet	16-1-82
30	Baltic Freezer	Barber	Freezer	16-1-82
31	Hapag Lloyd Trier	Alireza	General	17-1-82
32	Nedlloyd Bahrain	Kanoo	General	17-1-82

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## As Thomas comes into his own

## Pistons strike late to shut out Bucks

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP) — Isiah Thomas was 2-for-22 from three-point range, but when he let the ball go he wasn't worried about his percentage because he didn't know he was firing from that far away.

Despite his .083 three-point average, Thomas canned two of the long-distance shots and grabbed a key rebound in the final 4:42 Sunday night as the Detroit Pistons beat the Milwaukee Bucks 108-103 in a National Basketball Association game.

"I'm not going to lie to you and say I tried to shoot three-pointers," said Thomas, who was selected to start for the Eastern Conference in the NBA all-star game Jan. 31. "I think the clock was running down, so I was just looking for a shot."

In other NBA games, Los Angeles beat Kansas City 109-97; New Jersey defeated Philadelphia 105-97; Washington bombed Atlanta 96-78; Indiana tripped Chicago 116-103; Seattle ripped Golden State 122-97 and Denver outscored San Diego 138-131.

Thomas' first three-point shot gave the Pistons a 90-88 lead with 4:42 remaining. After Brian Winters made two baskets for the Bucks, Thomas connected again for a 93-92 edge and Detroit never trailed again. A third three-point shot, by Ron Lee after a rebound and feed by Thomas, made it 103-96 with 53 seconds left. Marques Johnson led all scorers with 27 for Milwaukee, while Kelly Tripucka led the Pistons with 18 Thomas had 15.

Nets 105, 76ers 97: Ray Williams scored 29 points to lead New Jersey to its second victory in eight days over Philadelphia. It was the 76ers' third consecutive loss.

Bullets 96, Hawks 78: Don Collins scored 22 points and joined with Rick Mahorn in

scoring six points during a 14-0 Washington spurt that broke open a close game with Atlanta. With the Hawks trailing 76-70 with 9:21 to play, the Bullets held the Atlanta scoreless for 5 1-2 minutes to take a 90-74 lead with 3:45 remaining.

Lakers 109, Kings 97: Magic Johnson scored 29 points and Jamaal Wilkes 22 to lead Los Angeles to its third straight victory. Kansas City led 78-77 early in the fourth quarter before Eddie Jordan scored nine points for the Lakers during a 13-4 spurt that gave them a 90-82 cushion with seven minutes remaining. Larry Drew scored 15 of his 21 points for the Kings in the second period when they took a 58-54 halftime lead.

Pacers 116, Bulls 103: Indiana broke a five-game losing streak as seven Pacers scored in double figures, led by Johnny Davis with 20 points and George McGinnis with a season-high 17. Rookie Orlando Woolridge scored 19 points to lead Chicago, which lost its fourth straight game.

Supersonics 122, Warriors 97: Wally Walker and Gus Williams led an 18-4 third-quarter spree by Seattle that carried the Supersonics to their seventh straight triumph. Walker scored 10 points and Williams contributed six assists in the flurry that extended a 74-69 lead to 92-73. All-star forward Lonnie Shelton scored 22 points to lead the Supersonics.

Nuggets 138, Clippers 131: Denver, led by Alex English's 35 points, won despite an 81-point first half by San Diego. The Nuggets stayed close in the first two periods scoring 76 points while the Clippers' total was the biggest in a half at an NBA game this season. Denver didn't take the lead for good until a layup by Kiki Vandeweghe with 8:16 remaining in the game broke a 112-112 tie.

## Germans set pace in Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 18 (AP) — Two Opel Ascona 400S, driven by the West German crew of Walter Rohrl-Christian Geistdorfer and Jochi Kleint-Gunter Wagner, held the lead Monday at the end of the first stage of the 50th Monte Carlo Rally.

Third was the Porsche 911 of Frenchmen Guy Frequelien and Jean-Francois Fauchille. Rohrl totaled 1 hour 56 min. 52 sec on the first series of speed tests, with Klient on 1:59.57 and Frequelien on 2:01.14.

Despite the rigorous winter in northern Europe, the south of France has had virtually no snow and the Rally speed test roads were dry. The conditions cut back the expected advantage of the four-wheel drive Audi Quattros, which were lying fourth and fifth.

The world's leading woman rally driver, France's Michele Mouton with Italian Fabrizio Pons was fourth with 2:01.16 ahead of Finnish star Hannu Mikkola with Swede

Arne Hertz on 2:03.30. Mikkola had front suspension and brake trouble after sliding off the road, and also was delayed with a puncture.

The only leading driver to drop out in the opening phase was France's Jean-Claude as his Ferrari 308 was too badly damaged in a crash to continue. He and his French woman navigator, who races under the pseudonym "Biche," escaped unhurt.

Some 30 other drivers also abandoned the rally. The top 200 remaining competitors will start the second phase Tuesday morning, a non-stop run through Wednesday night including 13 speed tests in southern France. The 100 top survivors complete the Rally on mountain passes behind Monaco Thursday.

Jean-Luc Therier and Michel Vial of France, who came so close to victory here last year until crashing on the final night, were holding sixth place in their Porsche.



Riaz Shah ... scores upset win.

## Outsiders corner day's glory in World Skiing

BADGASTEIN, Austrian Alps, Jan. 18 (AP) — Holly Beth Flanders, a 25-year-old American, led a surprise trio to score an upset win in the Women's World Cup Downhill here Monday.

Flanders previous Downhill best had been a third place, but Monday she beat the best with a time of 1:57.65. Last week at Grindelwald, Flanders had given some indication of her potential by finishing sixth and seventh in the two races completed.

The second surprise was the second place taken by LEA Soelkner of Austria. Soelkner, who clocked 1:57.94, is better known as an exponent of Slalom, having won the Special Slalom World Cup in 1978. She has been having a poor season, but her Downhill has been improving and she placed seventh and fourth respectively at Grindelwald.

Soelkner had the added pleasure of scoring valuable combined points with a Special Slalom to follow here on Wednesday. The third surprise came in the youthful form of a second Austrian, Sylvia Eder who took third place in a time of 1:57.95. Pre-race favorites Doris De Agostini of Italy, Gerry Sorenson of Canada and Marie-Cecile Gaudenier all failed.

## As Frencillo proves poor match Shah streaks away with Al-Khobar title

By Geoff Gardner

AL-KHOBAR, Jan. 18 — Displaying a lot of patience, sixth-seeded Riaz Shah beat third-seeded Arsenio Frencillo 6-1, 6-1 to win the men's singles crown in the 1982 Al-Khobar Tennis Tournament at the University of Petroleum and Minerals courts, Friday.

Indeed, Shah's patience and passing shots made the difference as Frencillo could manage but one game in each set. Shah jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the first set before Frencillo won his first game. By then the pattern had been set. In the second set both players broke serve before Shah held the third game, and then swept the remaining four games.

Perhaps the best shot was in game four of the second set. After Frencillo served at 15-40, the players were near the net when Frencillo lobbed the ball for an apparent winner only to see Shah back up and return the ball with a perfect lob to the corner for a winner and the game.

The match ended appropriately, with the young Filipino again at the net. Shah returned his volley with a shot wide to Frencillo's right. The frustrated Frencillo lunged for the ball, made contact, but hit long, and the match went to the Aramco Abqaiq pro.

The tournament's favorite was top-seeded Ben Borth. The last year's winner was not in the Kingdom and thus lost in the first round by default. Another blemish on the tourney was a 47 percent no-show rate. Although the logistics of seeding and placing the 288 separate entries into flights necessitated the Nov. 30 entry deadline, Tournament Chairman Steve Brew speculated that the early deadline accounted for the large number of defaults.

Nonetheless, the final day's matches were well attended by a capacity crowd at the UPM courts. Spectators were treated to some fine tennis in the quarters and semis. Shah overcame a 0-4 first set deficit to best 1980 winner Abu Bakr Sulaiman 4-6, 6-2, 6-2 in the quarterfinals and then upset No. 4 seed David Bosch 6-4, 6-2 in the semifinals.

In the plate competition, set up for first round losers in Flight One play, Morett was a 6-3, 6-2 winner over Copeland. Other final results were Brooks over Lennon 6-0, 6-3 in Flight 3; Cutting overcame Al Aswad 2-6, 6-2, 6-1 in Flight 4; Parker eased by Torrey 6-2, 6-1 in Flight 5; Ahmed got by Trench 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 in Flight 6; Higgs bested Gorter 6-0, 6-3 in Flight 7; Chul Soon won 6-2, 6-3 over Malone in Flight 8;



Arsenio Frencillo ... not his day

Martel beat Song-In-Sik 6-2, 6-3 Flight 9; and Ramadan topped Palmer 6-2, 6-1 in Flight 10.

The second of the five events of the 1982 Al-Khobar Tennis Tournament is the Ladies' Singles, beginning Feb. 25 and concluding March 5 at the Khodari (Northrop) courts. Diane Jackson, the top seed, will defend the title she has won for the past two years. Her main threat is expected to come from fellow Aramco Pat Aubrey.

## Banks adjudged best athlete

## Scott claims mile easily

SYDNEY, Jan. 18 (AP) — Californian Willie Banks, coaxing the Sydney fans into a hand-clapping frenzy, captured the athlete of the meet award at the ALCOA Challenge Athletics Meet at Sydney's Athletic field Monday night. He won the triple jump event ahead of Australian national champion Ian Campbell.

Steve Scott, who trains in the desert of Arizona, held off his fierce rival, John Walker, to capture the mile in 3:58.82. The 25-year-old American appeared to be jogging on the top bend when he trailed Englishman David Moorcroft into the straight but responded to the roar of the crowd when Walker, the 1976 Montreal Olympic champion, loomed 40 meters from the tape.

Mel Lattany, the fastest man in the world this year, carried off the 100 meters from Australia's Peter Gandy and American Dwayne Evans in 10.66 seconds. Lattany, who hurt his back in last week's sensational Aboriginal Land Rights protest in Melbourne, ran within himself to finish out of a place behind Evans in the 200 meters.

Auckland accountant Kim Robertson rounded off a big night for the Kiwis with her 100-200 meters sprint double. She proved

too strong for Sydney youngster Diane Holder in both events with winning times of 12.14 secs and 23.68 seconds.

Norwegian Grete Waitz stormed away with the 1500 meters in 4:12.96 from tall West German Brigitte Kraus and American Maggie Keys. Finland's Rauli Pudas failed in his attempt to lower the national open pole vault record of 5.50m he set here last February. Pudas beat fellow Finns Ilkka Pekkala and Kimmo Palonen, with a best effort of 5.40 meters.

American Ken Martin captured the 5,000 meters from Victorian Steve Austin in 13:40.88. Brooding New Zealander, Mike O'Rourke triumphed over a nagging heel injury, to hurl a new Australian Open javelin record at the meet. The powerful 26-year-old Aucklander looked Brisbane Commonwealth Games gold medal material as he threw 87.62 meters to lower the national open record of 86.74m, set only four nights ago by Swede Kenneth Eldebrand in the Melbourne ALCOA meet.

The evening was also marked by the blistering comeback by triple Olympic silver medalist Raegen Boyle in the 400 meters. Thirty-year-old Raegen, heading for a final fling at the Commonwealth Games.

## India retains 1-0 advantage

## Batsmen sparkle as Test ends in tame draw

MADRAS, India, Jan. 18 (AP) — The fifth cricket Test between England and India ended in a tame draw Monday, the fourth consecutive draw in the current six-Test series in which India leads 1-0.

The final Test begins Jan. 30 in the northern Indian city of Kanpur. After grabbing a 153-run first innings lead, the home side was 160 for three in the second innings at the close of play, with Test debutant Pranab Roy unbeaten with 60 runs and Kapil Dev with 15.

Earlier Monday, England resumed its first innings at the overnight score of 307 for six and were all out before lunch after collecting only 21 additional runs.

In a fiery spell Monday morning, speedster Kapil Dev dismissed three English batsmen in quick succession. In the first over of the day, overnight batsman Graham Dilley spurned an easy return catch to Dev. Next batsman Derek Underwood was caught by wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani when he attempted to hook Kapil Dev. Bob Taylor missed the line of a turning ball from left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi and was clean bowled. The English innings ended when Pranab Roy held a spectacular catch from Paul Allott off Dev.

Skipper Sunil Gavaskar and Roy opened the Indian second innings to a defensive field set by English captain Keith Fletcher. The two batsmen faced only three overs by pacers Bob Willis and Ian Botham before lunch with most of the deliveries purposely pitched far outside the off-stump.

Gavaskar, who attempted to punish every

ball, was brilliantly caught by Botham at the second slip position off Willis after he had scored only 11 runs. Test debutant Ashok Malhotra, who did not get a chance to play in the first innings because India declared at 481 for four, was promoted in the batting order Monday. Malhotra batted confidently, displaying some elegant strokes, before he was run out following a misunderstanding with Roy while taking a single.

Next batsman Yashpal Sharma, who hit a century in the first innings, batted aggressively making 25 quick runs. He was caught by Botham at backward square-leg off spinner Underwood when he mistimed a hook.

Kapil Dev, who came at Sharma's fall, delighted the spectators with a six off Underwood. After the completion of 11 of the 20 mandatory overs, Graham Gooch kept the

wickets, amusing the crowd by mimicking former English star Alan Knott.

Fletcher entrusted the bowling to regular wicketkeeper Bob Taylor and batsmen Chris Tavare, Mike Gatting and David Gower. Taylor, who bowled for the first time in his Test career, entertained the spectators with some funny exercises.

Gundappa Vishwanath, who scored a double century in the first innings, was named the man of the match.

The team to play England in the one-day international to be held at Cuttack, eastern India, on Jan. 27 was also announced as follows: S.M. Gavaskar (captain), D.B. Vengsarkar, Sandip Patil, Yashpal Sharma, Ashok Malhotra, Kapil Dev, S.M.H. Kirmani, Sru Narayak, Madan Lal, Ravi Shastri, Arun Lal and Roger Binny.

## Score-board

INDIA (1ST INNINGS): 481 for 4 decl.	
ENGLAND (1ST INNINGS):	
G. Gooch c and b Shastri	127
C. Tavare c Gavaskar b Doshi	35
K. Fletcher b Doshi	3
D. Gower lbw Shastri	64
I. Botham c Kirmani b Shastri	52
M. Gatting c Vishwanath b Doshi	0
G. Dilley c and b Dev	1
B. Taylor b Doshi	8
D. Underwood c Kirmani b Dev	0
P. Allott c Roy b Dev	6
B. Willis not out	1
Extras:	24
Total	328
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-155, 2-164, 3-195, 4-279.	

5-283, 6-317, 7-307, 8-311, 9-320.	
BOWLING: Dev, 25.5-7-88-3; Madanlal 9-1-41-0; Shastri 63-23-104-3; Doshi 57-31-69-4; Gavaskar 1-0-2-0.	
INDIA (2ND INNINGS)	
S. Gavaskar c Botham b Willis	11
Pranab Roy not out	60
A. Malhotra run out	31
Yashpal Sharma c Botham b Underwood	25
Kapil Dev not out	18
Extras:	15
Total (for 3 wkts.)	160
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-69, 3-122.	
BOWLING: Willis 7-2-15-1; Botham 8-1-39-0; Dilley 5-1-13-0; Underwood 15-8-30-1; Fletcher 1-0-9-0; Gooch 8-2-24-0; Taylor 2-0-6-0; Tavare 2-0-11-0; Gower 1-0-1-0; Gatting 1-0-4-0.	

## Don't take Kuwait lightly, warns Brooking

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — England mid-field star Trevor Brooking Monday tipped France as his team's most dangerous first round opponent in the World Cup Soccer finals in Spain later this year. England was paired with France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait when the draw was made in Madrid Saturday.

"France showed their quality by coming through a strong qualifying group involving the Irish Republic, Holland and Belgium and can be as exciting as any team in Europe," said the 33-year-old West Ham player in an interview with the Daily Mail.

Brooking added: "They have a fairly settled side, which helps. They also have a lot of men with flair Didier Six and Dominique Rocheteau among them."

Czechoslovakia has a team of veterans, but Brooking does not feel that fact will benefit England. "They're obviously an experienced side of good technical player," he said.

Brooking also underlined that England would not underestimate Kuwait. "I don't think we will take any liberties with them," he said. "They've come through a lot of matches to get there so they must have ability."

Former Scotland striker Neil Martin, who coached Arabi Sporting Club in Kuwait before taking over as manager of Walsall, warned England against complacency. "England and the others will underestimate Kuwait at their peril," he said. "They are terrific competitors who will be prepared down to the last detail. Although they are amateurs their football is run on very profes-

sional lines."

Norwich City's New Zealand international striker Wynton Rufer, who played against Kuwait in the qualifying competition, also warned England, France and Czechoslovakia against over-confidence. "I would have thought they are by far the best of the unfancied countries," said Rufer. "England should be good enough to beat them, but it won't be easy."

Brazil is rated favorite to win the Cup by British bookies. But Paulo Roberto Falcão, Brazilian midfield star who plays for Roma in

Italy, was clearly worried. "The draw did not go so well for us," Falcão said.

Argentina has one strong point in its favor. Its first round games will be played at Alicante and Elche on the sun-scorched Costa Blanca in south east Spain, and will have the support of local fans. Argentina is the only Spanish speaking team in the group. The crowds will be shouting for Diego Maradona and Mario Kempes.

Brazil, spearheaded by the brilliant Zico, will play at Seville and Malaga and can also expect blazing sunshine.

## Soccer results

Spain		Spain		Portugal	
Espanol	3	Valencia	2	Porto	0
Osasuna	1	Real Zaragoza	0	Benfica	1
Athletic Bilbao	3	Hercules	1	Academico D Viseu	0
Real Madrid	2	Sevilla	1	Estoril	1
Real Betis	3	Atletico Madrid	1	Amora	1
Real Sociedad	2	Real Sociedad	1	Uniao De Leiria	1
Sporting	0	Barcelona	0	Setubal	1
Las Palmas	1	Racing	1	Estremadura	0
Castellon	1	Real Valladolid	1	Portimense	0
				Beleasen	0
				Rio Ave	0
				Greek	
				1. Olympiakos	2
				2. Iraklis	1
				3. Panathinaikos	0
				4. Panserikos	0
				5. AEK	0
				6. OFI	0
				7. Larissa	1
				8. Kastoria	1
				9. Rodos	0
				10. Ethnikos	0
				11. Kavala	0
				12. Chalkida	0
				13. San Luis	2
				14. Naval	0
				15. Andax Italiano	5
				16. Le Secours	0
				17. Colo Colo	0
				18. O'Higgins	2
				19. Palestino	0
				20. Cobresal	2

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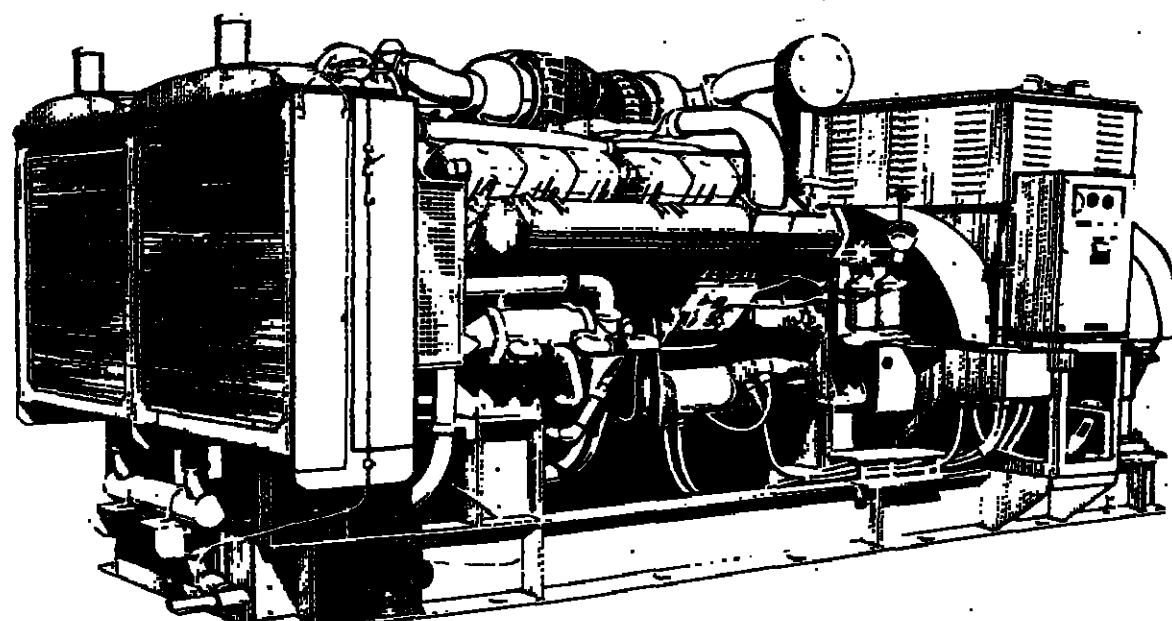
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## To master Gerulaitis

## Lendl stages magnificent rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP) — Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl roared back from two sets down and match point to defeat Vitas Gerulaitis 6-7, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4 Sunday and win the \$400,000 Volvo Masters Tennis Championships.

The victory was worth \$100,000 to Lendl who came into this eight-man, year-ending tournament as the No. 1 seed. With his mother and father looking on, Lendl captured the Masters, the final of the year-long Grand Prix circuit, for the first time. Last year, he lost in the finals to Sweden's Bjorn Borg.

Gerulaitis was in this year's elite Masters field only because Borg decided to take a five-month layoff from tennis, thus making room for the blond New Yorker. He made the most of his chance, advancing to the semi-finals from his round-robin group, then beating Eliot Teltscher in the semis. But his dramatic comeback from last year's plunge in the rankings ended just one step short of the top rung in this tournament.

Lendl faced match point in the third-set tiebreaker when Gerulaitis was up 6-5, won the next three points to grab the set and begin his surge to the title.

Gerulaitis, who pocketed the runners-up purse of \$50,000 had found a weakness in Lendl's formidable arsenal, repeatedly slic-

ing to the Czech's backhand. The tactic worked to perfection until Lendl began running around his backhand and drilling his powerful forehand to the far reaches of the court, passing Gerulaitis every time he tried to come to the net.

Lendl jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the third-set tiebreaker before Gerulaitis won

<i>King's Cup Tennis</i>			
Britain	3	West Germany	0
Ireland	3	Portugal	0
Soviet Union	2	Czechoslovakia	1
Denmark	2	France	1
Finland	3	Austria	0
Sweden	2	Netherlands	1
Switzerland	3	Spain	0

four of five points to pull even 4-4. They then held serve until the set-winning point, which Lendl won with a forehand crosscourt volley. After winning the third set, Lendl immediately broke Gerulaitis' serve to take a 1-0 lead in the fourth set.

Gerulaitis, who once was ranked in the top five in the world, didn't fold. He battled through six deuces before finally breaking back in the fourth game, putting the fourth set back on serve. But Lendl broke right back, blasting forehand winners to pull to deuce, then jumping on a serve to take the advantage. After holding his own serve at love, Lendl broke Gerulaitis again as the New

Yorker put two straight volleys into the net. He then held again at love to pull even at two sets each.

That sent the match into the decisive fifth set. The last time the two had met in a best-of-five match, in the fourth round of the U.S. Open last September, Gerulaitis won the first two sets, lost the next two, then captured the fifth. But this time would be different.

The first two games went at love, and Gerulaitis lost only one point in winning the third game. But the cat-quick New Yorker, who jumps to the net every chance he gets, fought to break point on Lendl's serve in the fourth game. Lendl pulled back to deuce with a cross-court backhand, then fired an ace and service winner to pull even at 2-2.

The Czech broke serve in the fifth game, Gerulaitis double-faulting at game point. He then held serve the rest of the way for his 35th consecutive match victory and his seventh straight tournament win.

Ranked third in the world behind John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, Lendl defeated McEnroe in the semifinals. He had also beaten Gerulaitis earlier in the week in the round-robin portion of the tournament.

In the doubles final, John McEnroe and Peter Fleming beat Kevin Curren (South Africa) and Steve Denton 6-3, 6-3.



Viv Richards... another case of eye infection

## Australia recalls Pascoe, Darling for crucial match

SYDNEY, Jan. 18 (AP) — The Australia-West Indies World Series Cup Cricket clash at the Sydney Cricket ground Tuesday night is expected to attract a record crowd.

Australia must win to move past Pakistan, on the strike rate, into the \$50,000 finals series. The scene Tuesday night could parallel the 1978-79 World Series Cricket Packer-era clash between the same two adversaries when an estimated 50,000 packed the ground.

Australia has a four-match unbeaten record in one day internationals against West Indies on the SCG under lights. Three matches on the 1979-80 tour and a seven-wicket win on November 24 last year.

But Australia has a better strike rate (runs per 100 deliveries) than Pakistan and would qualify if they maintain its night game four straight wins record over West Indies at the SCG. Pascoe bowled a long first innings stint against Tasmania in the Sheffield Shield game in Hobart on the weekend taking two wickets for 11 from 38 overs and was a key figure in the desperate NSW final day challenge Monday.

Geoff Lawson was on the receiving end of the West Indies stick in Brisbane on Sunday, his 5.4 overs costing 45 runs, marred by a brilliant run out from the outfield by the rangy speedster.

The 31-year-old Pascoe has been fighting to get back into top ranks after missing the England tour with injury involving surgery. A chequered form climb back, including a one match suspension, has dogged his path. Pascoe seems likely to join the pace staff with Dennis Lillee, Jeff Thomson and Mick Malone, to replace the 24-year-old optometrical student Lawson.

Rick Darling hit a timely 134 for South Australia against Victoria to force his way back into the squad in place of Rick McCosker. Darling is chancy with the bat but the selectors are banking on him coming good in their moment of need. He now has 659 runs in first class cricket this season and brings the bonus of brilliant cover fielder for Australia's last ditch stand. Darling's selection means solid John Dyson could be sidelined with Lawson.

Meanwhile eye trouble has hit another tourist — this time ace West Indies bat Viv Richards, 29, who has been told by an Australian specialist that he must have an eye operation this year. Richard is suffering from growths on both eyes, which can cause blurry vision. He consulted a doctor in Adelaide recently after having trouble focussing in the bright local light and now faces surgery after his next summer season in England with Somerset.

## Rives impresses

TOULOUSE, France, Jan. 18 (AFP) — French Rugby Union captain Jeanne Pierre Rives helped his club Toulouse to a 35-6 victory over Tyrosse here Sunday when he made his return to senior rugby after a six-months layoff following a shoulder operation.

Afterwards Yves Noe, one of the French selectors, said that barring catastrophes Rives would return to the national XV for their five nations' tournament match against Wales at Cardiff on February 6.

Since the July 25 operation to cure a lingering shoulder injury incurred in Australia the 29-year-old blond battler has played only five matches, with reserve teams. Rives, who has seven stitches in his forehead following a training injury, said he was encouraged by his play Sunday, though he would leave it to the selectors to decide the national team.



SPLENDID FIGHTBACK: Ivan Lendl, who rallied from the brink to bag the Masters title for the first time, is all set for a return. The top seed beat Gerulaitis 6-7, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4 Sunday.

## Afaq earns Shalimar victory

JEDDAH, Jan. 18 — Shalimar began its campaign in the Binzagr Benson & Hedges Cricket League on a victory note. In the opening match of the limited overs contest — each team allowed 22 overs with the bowlers restricted to four overs each — Shalimar coasted to a 61-run verdict over I.A.L. Thursday last.

The batsman who shaped Shalimar's fine win was Afaq. Involved in two bright partnerships, Afaq put Shalimar in a position of strength with a sedate 42 after his side had lost two early wickets. He and Anis (26) shared a 33-run third-wicket stand and later was concerned in a breezy association of 50 with Habib. But the exit of Afaq saw the rate slump and Shalimar finished with 137 for eight wickets in its allotted quantum of overs.

I.A.L. got off to a slow start against a steady Shalimar attack. And the efforts of I.A.L. to force the pace against the Shalimar's tight bowling cost them dearly. I.A.L.'s wickets tumbled at regular intervals and they could muster only 76 for the loss of nine wickets when its 22 overs was completed. Only Anis crossed double figures (12) as Muzzafar, Habib and Anis shared the spoils. Each returned with 2 for 13, 2 for 12 and 2 for 18 respectively.

A superb innings of 70 by Pervaz was the feature of Pak Saudi's 60-run triumph over Indian Blues. As a matter of fact he was the

only batsman who displayed bold strokeplay from both the sides. With the other Pak Saudi batsmen tied in knots by the accurate attack of the Indians, Pervaz took control of the situation. He hit Pak Saudi out of trouble and when he fell his side's total read 82 for six wickets with his contribution being 70.

Nasir was the only other batsman to emulate Pervaz. And his tactics paid dividends. Nasir remained unbeaten with 24 and aided Pak Saudi to reach 129. For the Indians Maqsood (3 for 9), Nassar (2 for 18) and Mahmood (2 for 8) were the most successful bowlers. The Indians never recovered from the blows received from Khalid and succumbed without a fight. Khalid claimed four wickets for 17 runs and caused the Indian middle to cave in with Asim chipping in with two for 12.

A fine all-round show by Ashfaq highlighted Petromin's 47-run win over Bank Jazirah. Petromin, making first use of the wicket, scored 116 for six wickets in its prescribed 22 overs. Ashfaq, first, and Rana, later, provided the bulk of the score with 33 each. Rana, however, was unbeaten. The Bankmen's early setbacks put them out of the picture. Only Sabahat could tally 12 in his side's meager total of 69 with Petromin's Shaker and Ashfaq doing most of the damage. Shaker finished with three wickets for six, while Ashfaq returned with three wickets for nine.

## Fiori wrests Bob Hope Golf crown

PALM SPRINGS, California, Jan. 18 (AP) — Ed Fiori got the better of Tom Kite in the sudden death playoff and won the marathon, five-day Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

The chunky Fiori, called "the grip" by his fellow pros had to come from behind with a two-putt birdie-4 on the 90th hole — the last regulation hole in this, the longest tournament in golf — to forge the tie and force the playoff.

He and Kite, the leading money-winner in golf last year, finished the regulation five rounds with scores of 335, 25 under par and matching the tournament record.

Kite, desperately seeking the titles that so often eluded him last season, had a closing 66, 6-under-par on the 6,455-yard Indian Wells Country Club course. Fiori, who has shown steady improvement in his four years on the tour despite the extremely unorthodox grip that gives him his nickname, closed with a 67.

The playoff began on the par-3 15th hole. Fiori hit a great shot to within three feet of the cup. Kite responded with one almost as good, about four feet. Both made birdie-2. On the 16th, a par-4, Fiori put his approach some 35 feet from the flag and Kite spun his in close, about six feet. Kite appeared in command.

But Fiori boldly stroked his long putt and it rattled into the back of the cup, sending the man from Sugarland, Texas bouncing around the green. Now it was Kite's turn and he missed the six-footer, pushing the putt to the right.

The victory was Fiori's third on the tour. Kite, winner of only one individual title despite his amazing record of consistency last season, had to settle for second at \$29,700.

There was some small consolation in that it pushed Kite's career earnings to \$1,349,447, a total that lifted him into 15th place on the all-time list, one spot ahead of his former University of Texas teammate Ben Crenshaw.

Journeyman Rex Caldwell, who made a magnificent birdie from deep trouble on the 17th hole, finished with a 68 in the bright, warm desert sunshine and was third alone at 337. Scott Hoch, who holed a 30-foot eagle putt on the 18th, was next at 338 after a closing 65. He was followed by Curtis Strange at 339 after a closing 65, and Wayne Levi and Mark O'Meara at 340. Levi closed up with a 64 and O'Meara had a 70.

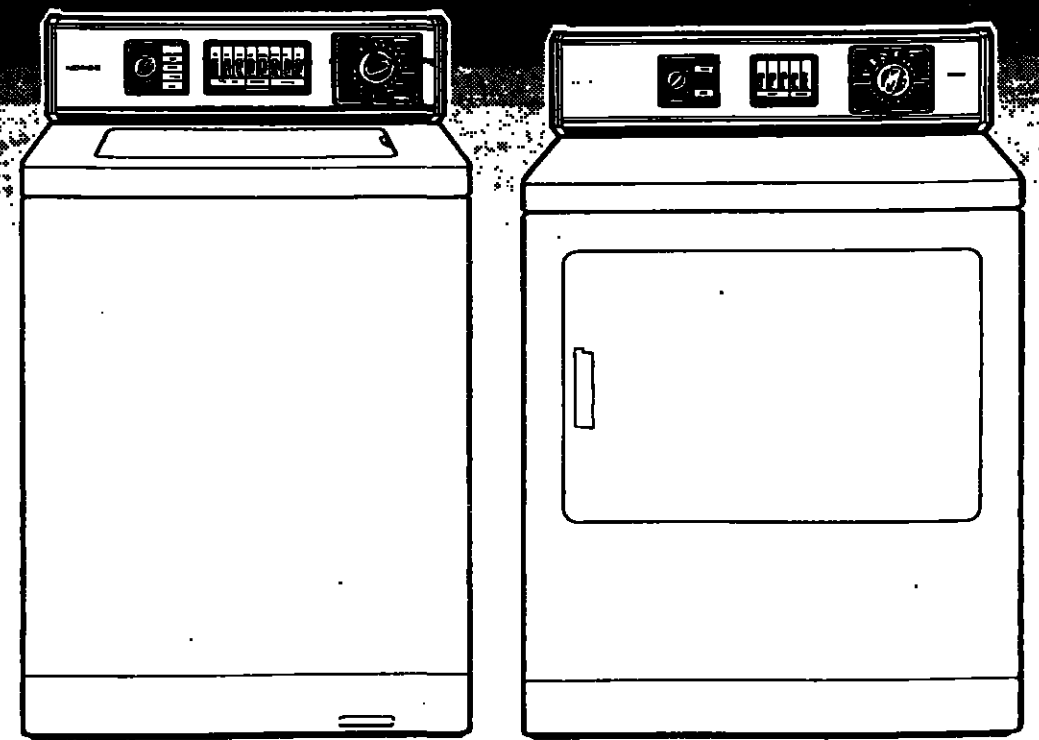
Masters champion Tom Watson shot a closing 71 and was far back at 355. U.S. open titleholder David Graham was 70-353.

Fiori started the final round with a 1-showhead and played the front side in 4-under-par 32. But he couldn't shake Kite who birdied four holes in a row on the front side and remained one back.

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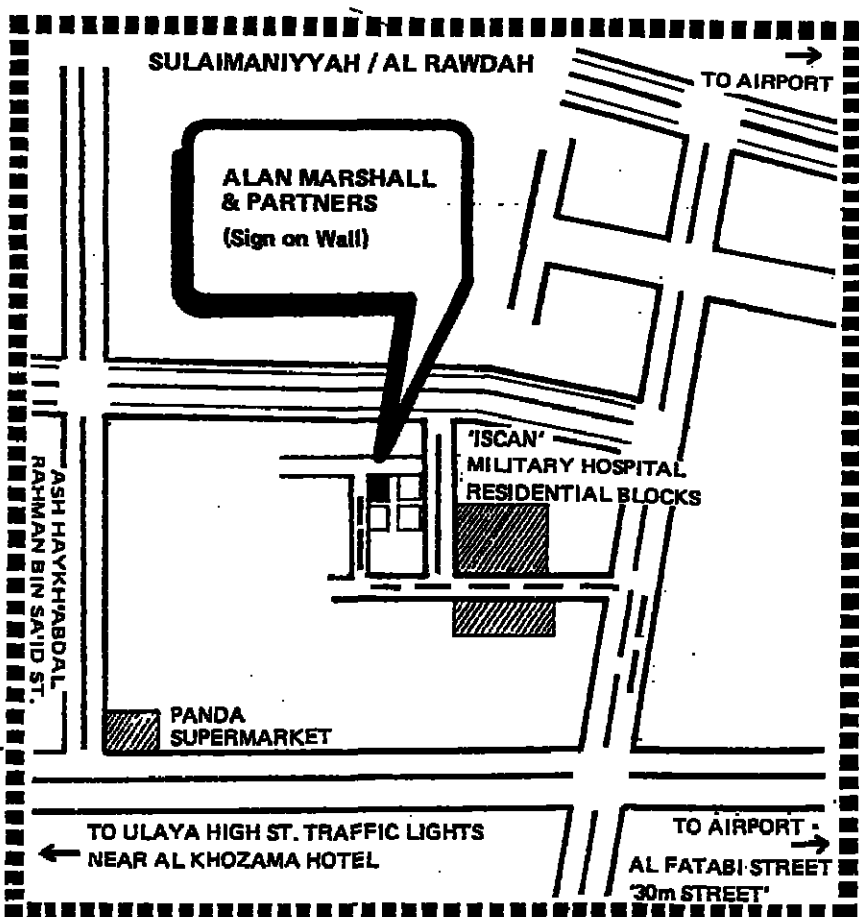
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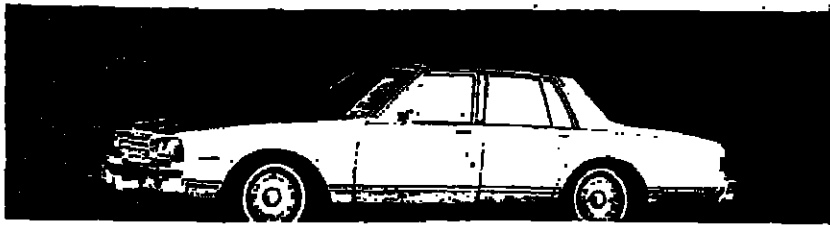
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PAGE 16

International

الثلاثاء ٢٤ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٢ هـ

### On eve of nationwide strike

## India cracks down on unionists

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Agencies) — Some 700 union activists were arrested Monday in a move by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government to crush a nationwide strike called for Tuesday.

The arrests, mainly in the southern state of Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, central India, brought to more than 1,500 the number detained during the past three days, the United News of India (UNI) quoted official sources as saying. The labor action, the largest planned agitation against Mrs. Gandhi's policies since her election two years ago, was being organized to protest recently-passed laws that ban strikes in essential sectors and permit detention without trial for up to 12 months.

### Finns said favoring Koivisto

HELSINKI, Jan. 18 (R) — Social Democratic Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto is expected to benefit from a record turnout in the first stage of Finland's presidential election, political experts said Monday.

The election was called after Urho Kekkonen, 81, the country's president for the past 25 years, announced his retirement on grounds of ill health in October. Opinion polls have indicated Koivisto is the clear favorite for president among voters but Finland's indirect electoral system makes his victory far from certain.

Voting began Sunday and continued Monday for a 301-member electoral college, which will have a free hand to choose a new president on Jan. 26. Eight presidential candidates backed by 10 political parties are standing but the college members, to be returned from over 2,000 contenders, can consider any qualified adult Finn for the nation's most powerful office.

### London pupils speak 131 different languages

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — Nearly 14 percent of London's public school pupils speak a foreign language at home, ranging from Bengali to Greek, according to a report published Monday.

The Inner London Education Authority said 44,925 of its 325,000 pupils speak 131 different languages outside the classroom. Bengali is the most common foreign tongue, spoken by 5,377 pupils, a reflection of the numbers of Asian immigrants who have settled in Britain in recent years. Greek ranks second.

There are an estimated 2.3 million non-whites in the country's 56-million population. At six inner London schools, more than 80 percent of pupils speak Bengali.

The report said competence in English, the language in which they are taught, varies among pupils of foreign ethnic origin. Most native German speakers, it said, are fully proficient in English but only 8.9 percent of Vietnamese children have basic skills in English.

tors and permit detention without trial for up to 12 months.

The national walkout was planned by eight labor unions affiliated with opposition political parties, including the two major Communist parties and the former ruling Janata Party. Most of the arrests were made under the National Security Act and the Maintenance of Essential Services Act — laws the strikers want repealed.

The Marxist governments of West Bengal and Tripura states urged citizens to remain indoors Tuesday to make the strike a "big success." However, 18 of India's 22 states are controlled by pro-Gandhi governments

which took various measures against the mass walkout. Officials in the eastern state of Bihar ordered police to shoot on sight union activists using force to pressure workers to strike.

Police commissioner Nizamuddin of Bangalore, capital of Karnataka state and site of more than 100 government-owned industrial units including defense plants, said that about 9,000 policemen will be specially deployed to maintain security in that southern city Tuesday.

The walkout was likened to the 1980 American air traffic controllers' strike by Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh, who warned that the government would move in if necessary to run essential services and deal severely with strikers. Most likely to be affected by the 24-hour action was the textile, engineering and chemical industries, said UNI, which disclosed it would be forced to close down itself Tuesday.

Organizers said hospital, fire department and dairy workers were "exempted" from striking. In Calcutta, capital of Communist-ruled West Bengal, pro-Gandhi political workers announced they would demonstrate against the "unwanted strike" labor agitation.

Meanwhile, Indian Army engineers were called to maintain "most essential services" in the eastern state of Assam where a 12-hour strike was held Monday to protest the installation of a pro-Gandhi government there recently, UNI added.

The "non-cooperation" campaign has been called by campaigners against the presence in the state of alleged illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, reports said.

	Min	C	F	Max	C	F	Max	C	F	Max	C	F	Max	C	F	Max
Amsterdam	-1	30	7	45	clear			22	72	27	81	clear				
Athens	6	43	16	61	clear			9	48	22	72	clear				
Bahran	11	53	20	68	clear			12	58	24	76	clear				
Bangkok	22	72	30	86	clear			-17	-27	-4	-20	cloudy				
Beirut	8	46	16	61	clear			-7	19	-4	25	cloudy				
Berlin	-10	14	-3	27	clear			7	45	21	70	cloudy				
Brussels	-2	29	11	52	clear			-18	0	-9	17	cloudy				
Buenos Aires	15	59	29	84	clear			2	36	18	64	clear				
Calcutta	6	43	17	63	clear			-3	27	-2	28	cloudy				
Caracas	16	61	27	82	cloudy			2	36	11	52	clear				
Chicago	-31	-23	-21	-6	cloudy			19	66	31	87	cloudy				
Copenhagen	-5	23	-2	28	cloudy			3	37	13	55	clear				
Dublin	2	35	9	48	clear			4	40	7	46	rain				
Frankfurt	-12	10	-2	28	clear			-11	12	-1	30	clear				
Geneva	0	32	2	36	fog			23	73	30	86	cloudy				
Helsinki	-5	23	0	32	clear			4	39	2	35	clear				
Hong Kong	13	55	19	66	clear			22	72	25	77	rain				
Jakarta	22	73	30	86	rain			16	61	17	63	cloudy				
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	31	88	clear			0	32	7	45	cloudy				
London	4	39	10	50	clear			-18	-28	-12	-24	cloudy				
Los Angeles	5	42	19	66	cloudy			0	32	8	46	cloudy				
Madrid	6	43	11	52	cloudy			-10	14	-8	18	now				
Manila																
Mexico City																
Miami																
Montreal																
Moscow																
New Delhi																
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TEST-FIRING: A Trident ballistic missile without a warhead was successfully launched by the United States 80 kms off the Florida coast Sunday.

### As Soviets watch closely

## U.S. fires test missile

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Jan. 18 (R) — The new U.S. fleet of nuclear-armed submarines has taken a belated step toward deployment with the first successful test-firing of a ballistic missile from the Trident submarine *Ohio*.

Sunday's test shot was completely successful in sending the Trident missile 6,400 kms to strike a target in the south Atlantic, Navy Lt. Cmdr. B.R. Bates told reporters of an observer vessel. But the test was delayed nearly an hour when a Soviet spy trawler, bristling with antennae and other electronic devices, refused to leave the test area 80 kms off Cape Canaveral. "It's definitely an intelligence vessel," Bates told reporters.

A navy helicopter buzzed the trawler at least four times, signaling it to leave. But when it refused, the launch was delayed for 40 minutes until the Soviet craft moved a few hundred meters further away — still well within listening range, navy officers said.

The submerged *Ohio*, the first Trident

completed and the world's largest submarine, fired the test missile from which nuclear warheads had been removed. There was a burst of water as the missile broke the surface, an intense flash as the rocket engines ignited and a great roar. Within seconds, the missile was a tiny speck in the sky, speeding away at 160 kms a minute.

The *Ohio* then surfaced and headed back toward Cape Canaveral with the Soviet trawler following closely until the submarine neared American territorial waters. Navy officials appeared anxious to publicize the launch as it was a sign that the long-delayed Trident was at last nearly ready for deployment.

Due to production delays, the *Ohio* was delivered nearly three years late at a cost of \$1.2 billion, three times the 1974 estimate. Reagan administration officials say the Trident has a much longer range, much greater fire power than current U.S. nuclear submarines and greater maneuverability, making it more difficult to destroy.

### 5killed, 4 hurt in French rail collision

DIJON, Eastern France, Jan. 18 (AFP) — Five persons died and four others were hospitalized in a critical state Monday when a freight train struck a railway staff bus on a level crossing south of here.

Police blamed the collision — at the Burgundy vineyard town of Gevrey-Chambertin — on thick fog. It was the fourth in a series of spectacular mishaps on France's transportation system during the past four days, which have claimed 14 lives and left 115 injured.

On Friday, a packed commuter train rammed a capsize garbage truck that had skidded onto the tracks in a north Paris suburb. The train derailed and ploughed into an on-coming train, leaving three dead and 33 injured.

On Saturday, at Valence, south of Lyons, seven passengers in an express train were injured when it derailed at full speed after brake failure in a tunnel. The same day, a string of barges collided with the central pier of a bridge carrying a gas pipeline across swollen waters of the Moselle Canal in eastern France. Lethal carbon monoxide gas from the ruptured pipe killed four crew members, while three others were lost overboard. Later, 25 rescue workers were hospitalized after inhaling the gas.

### Zia confers with Pertini

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP) — President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan conferred with Italian President Sandro Pertini Monday on the second day of his three-day visit here.

The two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of international issues, including the "humanitarian character" of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, sources at the Presidential Palace said. The two presidents also agreed on the need to step up bilateral cooperation between Italy and Pakistan, the sources said.

Pertini hosted a luncheon in honor of Gen. Zia, the first Pakistani president to visit Italy. Zia planned meetings with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo later in the day.

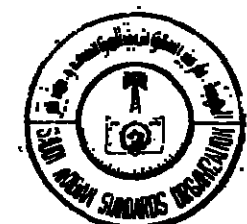
On Tuesday, Zia will deliver a keynote address at the governing council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. On Wednesday, Zia will pay a courtesy call on Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

### Algeria to pay for rescuing Thatcher's son

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Algerian government will pay the estimated \$560,000 cost of the search and rescue operation for Mark Thatcher, racing driver son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it was announced here Monday.

Mouloud Ali-Khodja, counselor at the Algerian Embassy in London, said: "The British government has nothing to pay. There is no problem about the bill." Thatcher, 28, and his French co-driver and mechanic were missing for six days in the Sahara Desert after their car broke down in southern Algeria during the Paris-to-Dakar auto rally.

They were discovered by an Algerian search plane Thursday after a thorough two-day search by air and land involving 10 aircraft, 20 vehicles and the Algerian Army. Mark and his father, Denis Thatcher, who went to Algeria to join the search, were flown home Friday in the personal plane of Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli.



INVITATION

## Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO)

will arrange a symposium

on "Building Protection From Fire", which will be held in Riyadh from 14-16 Rabie II 1402 corresponding to 9th to 10th February, 1982.

SASO is pleased to invite all bodies and individuals concerned with this subject to attend the symposium in which foreign and local experts, engineers, consultants, contractors, manufacturers, consumers and concerned governmental agency will participate.

For more information please contact SASO on telephone 4489369 ext. 164.

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